The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

A High Court of Justice to Try the French Plotters.

Ollivier's Report of the Conspiracy, its Extent and Aim.

A Tribune Correspondent Indirectly Brought In.

The Senate Committee on Mrs. Lincoln's Menage.

A Skirmish Between Indians and the Troops on the Plains.

EUROPE.

The French Conspiracy—Preparations to Try the Alleged Assassins—Complicity of Gustave Flourens—Letters to Him Under Cover to a Tribune Correspondent.

PARIS, May 5.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning contains a decree convoking the High Court of Justice for the trial of those recently arrested for participation in a plot against the life of the Emperor. The report of Minister OLLIVIER, preceding the decree, shows the existence of a revolutionary party, having for its object the establishment of a democratic and social republic. Its weapons are misrepresentation, systematic outrage, calumny, émeutes and assassination. New liberties, so far from appeasing, increase its frenzy. It sees in them only facilities for increased organization and extension of its influence. Its existence and purposes are scarcely concealed in its assemblies and in the columns of the journals which follow its fortunes. He exposes its designs and declares himself in possession of evidence sufficient to prove criminal attempt and conspiracy. He reproduces parts of speeches in which he announced the existence of this party, and told its members the Government hoped kindness and patience would suffice to conquer passions which had their rise in other times. But he is forced to believe that energetic repression is the only means through which to re-establish social peace and respect for the law, without which the inauguration of free institutions would be a foolhardy step. Since the appeal to the people had already been decreed, his first instruction was to delay this trial, in order that the involuntary evidence might not seem an electioneering maneuver. But the revolutionists have sought to sweep away, by one crime, the reigning Sovereign and the Constitution, which would be to destroy, with a sure blow, the State itself—and they have resolved to execute their purpose before the 8th of May. Their plans have for a long time been prepared. Under these circumstances it is our duty to publicly surrender them to justice. The number inculpated, the nature and gravity of the affair, and the exigencies of public order, demand the exercise of the powers of the High Court in the trial and judgment of the cause. Then follows a report of the Procureur-Général, showing that, in their public assemblies, ardent revolutionists had come together to prepare the insurrection and attempt against the Emperor. The report gives some details of the conspiracy of February, and accuses the conspirators of having participated in the émeute which followed the arrest of ROCHEFORT, and of having designed to assassinate the Emperor by an explosion of nitro-glycerine. The report publishes, for the purpose of proving the complicity of the International Association of Working men, a letter from VALIN, President of that society, in which he says the Association should concert for united action in case of an outbreak. The report then passed to the new conspiracy, and declares that the confessions of BEAURY show that he was in collusion with GUSTAVE FLOURENS in a plot to assassinate the Emperor. A letter is published from FLOURENS to BEAURY, wherein the question of the attempt is discussed, and a letter from BEAURY to BALLOT, a friend of FLOURENS, in which he invites him to assist at amputations in the Rue de Rivoli, where there are likely to be wounded men on the 29th of April, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock. Another letter from FLOURENS, found at the house of BALLOT, and dated April 29, speaks likewise of that affair. The report then gives an account of the discovery of the bombs, and states that there might be another foundry where bombs were manufactured. The report announces the arrest of BALLOT. The Procureur-Général, GRANDPERRET, publishes in the *Journal Officiel* letters containing evidence of the existence of the conspiracy. Among them is the following from GUSTAVE FLOURENS, which was found on BEAURY when arrested here:

VERY DEAR FRIEND: I have duly received your three letters. I regret that you have addressed them by this way, and not through Mr. SMALLEY, of the New-York *Tribune*, No. 13 Pall Mall, London, inclosed in an envelope with my Christian name. But I hope we shall not have to wait long, and next week we shall see each other again in Paris, when all will have ended well. You should have received my letter of the 19th, addressed to FLEURY, in which there is one for my friend of the bank. If he has duly received it, and if this friend has handed to you by Mme. S—— the sum of 400 francs, burn the inclosed letter for him, and there is an end of it. If not, send it to him, and act immediately the 400 francs are received. There is not a moment to lose. The man with the patent might go into the country and all will be delayed. But you will succeed. I reckon upon you and your faithful friends. Only go out at night or in a cab. Take care of the money, and don't be imprudent. Do not fail. Possibly I shall be very soon at Paris to assist you. Once more I repeat what I have already said to you, either you ought not to have had anything to do with it or you must be successful. GUSTAVE.

It is reported that the Government has demanded of England the extradition of GUSTAVE FLOURENS, on account of his complicity in the plot against the Emperor's life. Traces of the conspiracy have been discovered at Marseilles. There is much agitation at Beziers. Troops are constantly arriving there. The *Siècle* today explains the situation as follows: "The Government asks for an unqualified approval of the past and a *carte blanche* for the future."

LONDON, May 5.—The *Gaulois* says there is a rumor that M. OLLIVIER will soon exchange the Ministry of Justice for that of Foreign Affairs, made vacant by the resignation of Count DARU. The change is looked upon as quite probable here and the report is generally believed.

Mr. Jay at the English Court—Emigration—Spain and Porto Rico.

LONDON, May 5.—At the Queen's levee, yesterday Hon. JOHN JAY, the American Minister to Austria, was presented to Her Majesty.... The Government offers a free passage in transports which are about to sail for Canada to all dockyard laborers who have recently been discharged, and who may wish to emigrate.... The *Times* this morning deplores the women's rights movement in the House of Commons last evening, and does not believe the women of England are at all in sympathy....It is reported that the Spanish Government, deferring to the petitions received from the Antilles, has suspended action on the new Constitution for Porto Rico, and will consider no proposition for the sale of Cuba.

PARIS, May 5.—The earnings of Miss PATTI for the past season have been 1,000,000 francs, to say nothing of the presents she has received. The Marquis DE CAUX, her husband, has just contributed 1,500 francs to the funds of the Plebiscitary Committee.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—The steamer *Scandinavian*, which sailed today, took out a cargo of London "Arabs," or street boys, for Canada, where they are to be provided with homes.

The Roman Council and the Catechism—Infallibility.

ROME, May 4, via PARIS, May 5.—The Council today voted on the *schema* relative to the small catechism. A tenth of the Bishops present voted "*non placet.*" Among them were the German and Hungarian Bishops, who desire to preserve the Catechism of Canisius.

LONDON, May 5.—A Brussels dispatch says that Archbishop KENRICK has gone to Naples to finish a protest against Papal infallibility. DUPANLOUP's reply to Archbishop SPAULDING in the matter of infallibility will soon be published. The Pope has urged that the discussion on the infallibility question be closed before Ascension Day. The Committee on that subject in the Ecumenical Council has promised to present a revised *schema* immediately.

British Parliament—Female Suffrage in the House of Commons—Settlement of the Red River Difficulty.

LONDON, May 5.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. BOUVERIE gave notice of his intention of moving the rejection of the Female Suffrage bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. LOWE, said he saw no objection to the Mint coining money for Bolivia as it now does. Mr. OTWAY said according to the latest official advices from Athens, ten of the Marathon brigands had been captured. An investigation into the murders was proceeding. Mr. MONSELL, Under Colonial Secretary, announced the settlement of the Red River difficulty. The House went into Committee on the Irish Land bill. Sir JOHN GRAY, yielding to Ministerial pressure, postponed his amendment to the Irish Land bill, making the Ulster Custom general, providing for arbitration of rents every fourteen years, and prohibiting subletting. An amendment restricting compensation to outgoing tenants, gave rise to an excited debate, which was closed by Mr. GLADSTONE. He implored the Committee to reject the amendment. The Government had carefully weighed every word of the bill, especially the clause providing for indemnification to outgoing tenants for their improvements. The House divided, and the amendment was rejected by a vote of 220 to 134. The Committee reported progress, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Lords, this evening, Earl GRANVILLE, Colonial Minister, announced the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from Sir JOHN YOUNG, Governor-General of Canada, reporting the pacific settlement of the Red River difficulty.

The Turf—Newmarket Fourth Day—The Favorite for the One Thousand Guineas Race Beaten—Aquatic.

LONDON, May 5.—The fourth day's races at Newmarket was signalized by the defeat of the favorite of yesterday, for the Thousand Guineas Stake. The race was 1,000 guineas, a subscription of 100 sovereigns each for three-year-old fillies, carrying 122 pounds; the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third to save her stake; 1,750 yards, (seventy-one subscribers.) The race was won by Mr. JOSEPH DAWSON's br. f. *Hester*, by *Thormanby*, out of *Tomyris*; Mr. LYNDON's ch. f. *Frivolity* by *Macaroni*, out of *Miss Agnes*, second; Baron ROTHSCHILD's b. f. *Mahonia*, by *King Tom*, out of *Blooming Heather*, third. The betting was nine to four against *Hester*. The Maiden Plate of 50 sovereigns for two-year olds, the winner to be sold for 300 sovereigns, if demanded—half a mile, was won by *Tamaro*, beating *Hawk* second, and *Aberdeen* third. The May Stakes, (handicap,) of 15 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Mr. BEVERLEY's ch. c. *Flyaway Jack*. A Handicap Plate of 50 sovereigns, for three-year olds and upward, 1 mile, 513 yards, was won by Mr. F. PROUT's b. c. *Westward Ho*. A Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, and 200 sovereigns added, for three-year olds and upward, 1 mile and 17 yards, was won by Mr. DRINKROW's blk. h. *Tibthorpe*. A Sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, for three-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Mr. T. V. MORGAN's b. c. *Filon*. A plate of 100 sovereigns, three-year olds to carry 98 pounds; four-year olds, 122 pounds; five-year olds and upward, 126 pounds, 1 mile, 17 yards, was won by Mr. CRAWLEY's b. c. *Idus*. A sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, three-year olds to carry 110 pounds; four-years olds, 122 pounds; five-year olds and upward, 125 pounds, 1,240 yards, was won by Mr. PAYNE's br. f. *Lady Masham*. For the Epsom Derby, the betting is twenty to one on the field against *Normanby*.... HARRY KELLY, the ex-champion of the Thames, who won the recent match with BRIGHT, on the River Tyne, at Newcastle, has received from his Northern admirers at Newcastle a gold medal, with a purse of sixty sovereigns.

THE INDIANS.

Fighting—Six Savages, a Lieutenant and Sergeant Killed in a Skirmish—Railroad Repairers Attacked—The Oregon Indians Desire to Work.

SOUTH PASS, W. T., May 4.—Major GORDON, with a party of cavalry, made another excursion today in pursuit of the Indians. He had a skirmish with them and killed six. Two of Major GORDON's command were killed—Lieut. STUMBACH and a Sergeant. The country is alive with Indians known to be Arapahoes.

SIDNEY, Nebraska, May 5.—The track repairers of the United Pacific Railroad, between Potter and Antelope stations, were attacked three times and run into Antelope, by sixty Indians, yesterday afternoon. One man was killed.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The official report from Capt. KNAPP, Agent for the Indians at Klamath Agency, Oregon, on the condition of the Indians, is good. The tribes which lately arrived at the reservation are well satisfied and pleased with the country, and are anxious to work and to be shown how to manage on farms. They also desire implements to erect comfortable houses, put up fences, &c. The agent had visited the camp of the Snake Indians (lately hostile) at Tie Nox, and found the people contented and satisfied with their rations, which had been ample. Permission had been given to the Klamaths and Modocs to fish on Lost River. No trouble is anticipated between the whites and Indians. The agent says the Reservation has immense tracts of grazing-meadow, and if encouraged in stock-raising the Indians would soon become self-sustaining and wealthy, and able to supply the country surrounding with stock.

Rumors of Indian Movements—Gen. Custer Ready to Strike.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Intelligence has been received here that a large number of Indians are reported on the Salmon River, in Kansas, threatening the settlements. Also, that 200 Indians had crossed the Kansas Pacific Railroad, between Forts Hayes and Harker, on the 2d inst. Later dispatches deny that any Indians are on the Salmon River, and state that no trouble is anticipated there. Three companies of cavalry are stationed at three prominent points on the Salmon, and also at Lake Sibley on the Republican River; and the Indians could not penetrate that region without encountering troops. A company of Infantry had been sent from Fort Wallace to protect the railroad construction parties west of that place. Two companies of Cavalry, under Gen. CUSTER, left Fort Leavenworth on Tuesday for Fort Hayes, from which point they can move in any direction, should hostile demonstrations be made by the Indians.

THE SOUTH.

The M. E. Church South—Address of the Bishops to the General Conference—A White Man's Party in Delaware.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 5.—A General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which opened yesterday, was again called to order today, promptly at 9 o'clock A. M., by Bishop PAINE, of Mississippi. After the usual religious exercises and prayer by Bishop ANDREWS, of Georgia, and the reading of the minutes, Bishop PIERCE, of Georgia, took the chair. The roll was called, and all the Bishops were present, excepting Bishop EARLY, of Virginia, who is sick. The address of the Bishops was then read by Mr. WIGHTMAN. The address of the Counseling Moderator in the deliberations of the Conference pays an eloquent tribute to the memory of Bishop SOLE, deceased, and says: "Despite the poverty and persecution, even to stripes, in some portions of the country, the ministers have been faithful to their vows, and the Church has steadily advanced. It refers to the introduction of laymen in the Conference, and at length to the baneful effects of fashionable, worldly plesures, and urges ministers to urge upon their charges the necessity of family worship; sets forth that the number of young men offering for the ministry is wholly inadequate to the demands of the Church, and urges that steps be taken to remedy this, and also to improve the literature of the Church. The efforts to improve the religious condition of the colored people, and dissipate the treacherous teachings of those who sought to array them against us had steadily succeeded, and was now progressing, especially in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida. The address is brief and pointed, and was attentively listened to. The address was responded to by the venerable Dr. PIERCE, of Georgia, father of Bishop PIERCE, who showed that the spiritual condition of the Church was a great work to be accomplished. It was paramount to their end to favor an early union with the Wesleyan societies. The Bishops' address was then referred to the appropriate committee.

A committee of five clerical members and five laymen, together with the Bishops, was appointed to prepare a pastoral letter on the subject of the spiritual interests of the Church. The Conference then adjourned in order to give the Committee time to organize.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 5.—A convention called to organize a White Man's Party in this State, to be independent of the Democratic Party, met here today. There is a small delegation—all Democrats—in attendance from this city.

Arrest of a Georgia Sheriff—The Southern Baptists.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 5.—The morning papers report the arrest of a man named MORRIS, the military Sheriff of Warren County, for receiving bribes from citizens. The arrest was made by the military.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—Upward of 300 delegates are in attendance at the Southern Baptist Convention, now in session here. Rev. Dr. WELL, of Georgia, was elected President. The reports of the foreign and domestic missions were read. A resolution which, in effect, worked to co-operate with the Northern branch of the Church, was lost by an overwhelming majority.

THE EAST.

Arrest of All the Lime Rock Bank Robbers but One—A New-Hampshire Official Missing.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 5.—CHAS. H. BROOKS and JOHN STEVENS, the two New-York professionals engaged in the Lime Rock Bank robbery, who were taken out of the city yesterday morning by KEYSER and BLACK, were arrested last night and brought here. KEYSER had left them with their plunder at a place in the woods on the Warren road, four or five miles from this place, and promised to meet them with a team at 8 o'clock last night and take them to a place of safety. After his arrest he consented to guide the officers to the place of rendezvous and secure his confederates. A strong posse accordingly started with him, and the force was so disposed as to allow KEYSER to meet the rogues and take them into his wagon as agreed upon, after which they were arrested without resistance. All, or nearly all, of the stolen property was recovered with the robbers. E. S. MCALLISTER, a policeman and night-watchman, was arrested last night; also BLACK was taken into custody this morning. All the parties to the robbery, except E. E. RAUD, who was allowed to escape the officers in Portland, are now in safe custody.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 5—Evening.—The names of the New-York burglars concerned in the bank robbery are: JOSHUA DANIELS, alias Helms, CHAS. HAIGHT and LANGDON W. MOORE, alias Charles Adams. The latter is one of the most notorious robbers in the country, and was concerned in the Norway Bank robbery. It is said that their confederate, who is at large, is JOHN W. RAND, alias Jack Rand, of Boston. The amount of bonds and currency recovered is a little over $20,000, which is believed to be every dollar taken.

CONCORD, N. H., May 5.—ISAAC H. JONES, Superintendent and Treasurer of the State Reform School at Manchester, has been missing since Monday last, at which time he left for Derry, to be absent for a day only. As no information has been received of his whereabouts considerable anxiety exists. His accounts appear perfectly correct, and it is feared he may have wandered away in a fit of insanity.

THE WEST.

A Western Joke—Removal of the National Capital—Fire in Leavenworth, Kansas—Suicide.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.—Yesterday evening the following note was dropped from a balloon, high in the air, moving in a south-east direction, near Montpelier, Blackford County, in this State. It was fastened to a piece of wood and iron weighing about one and a half pounds:

Sailed from Toronto, April 29, for New-York; met with adverse winds, and by a sudden movement of the balloon, Mr. LAFARGE was thrown out, I suppose, as near as I could determine, in the southern part of Michigan. Not knowing how to manage the ship it has been tossed to and fro in all directions since he fell out. I am alone, and earthly power cannot save me. I drop these lines, hoping some human will find them and communicate to my family tidings of my fate. To Heaven I commit my soul. Please send this note to RALPH LAWRENCE, Upper Canada.
(Signed,) BERTHA LAWRENCE.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 5.—No balloon started from here on the 28th of April for New-York or anywhere else.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5.—A meeting of a committee in reference to the removal of the capital was held last night at the Planters' House, and arrangements were made for holding a mass-meeting two weeks hence. The Committee also considered the subject of holding another National Convention in October next, a call for which has been already prepared. Ex-United States Senator JOHN B. HENDERSON presided. Much interest in the proceedings was manifested.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, May 5.—Nearly an entire block of residences in one of the best quarters of the city was burned yesterday afternoon. The loss is not ascertained, but will probably reach $50,000. The amount of insurance is unknown.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 4.—Mr. J. F. WIDEKIND, of the firm of HAHN & WIDEKIND, of Ashley, Ohio, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in a barn. It is supposed that he was insane.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 5.—A fire at Quincy, Ill., today, destroyed the Exchange Mills and SMITH HAYNER's foundry and machine shop. The loss is $30,000....The second annual Convention of the United States Baggage Masters' and Brakemen's Mutual Insurance Association met here today. The total number of roads enlisted is forty-five, representing 675 members.

WASHINGTON.

Unprofitable Sessions—Filibustering in the House and Idle Talk in the Senate—The Civil Service Bill Recommitted—Proposed Large Reduction of Taxes—Opposition to the Osage Indian Bill—Work in Committees.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Tariff bill did not come up today, Gen. SCHENCK deeming it best to give the House a chance to go to business on the Speaker's table, which was done. A number of unimportant bills were passed, and a larger number referred. When the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, which passed the Senate last week, was reached, Mr. WHEELER, Chairman of the House Committee on the Pacific Railroad, stood ready with the report of that Committee, recommending the passage of the bill, it having been duly considered by them. An hour's debate followed by both friends and opponents of the bill, when Mr. WHEELER demanded the previous question, which was sustained by twenty majority. A motion to lay the bill on the table was then made and lost by eighteen majority. It being then apparent that the bill would pass, its opponents began to filibuster, and, finally, the general desire of members to get away for the recess caused them to yield to an adjournment. The features of the bill have been fully given heretofore. No amendments are proposed in the House. It will be the first business in order when the House meets again, and will undoubtedly pass. Mr. JENCKES saved his Civil Service bill from utter defeat today by agreeing that it should be recommitted to the Committee from whence it came. The next Committee to be called is Mr. LYNCH's Special Committee on the Decline of American Commerce, which has a long report, and two important bills to be considered, which involve the questions of drawbacks, tonnage dues and subsidies to ocean steam-ship lines, and the whole range of maritime and commercial matters. The House adjourned today until next Monday, with the understanding that but little business should be done before Tuesday. This recess is necessitated by the time required to put the Hall in order for Summer business. A large number of members leave town to-night to spend the interim in New-York and other cities for a little relaxation.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

In accordance with the statements in these dispatches in regard to the action of the Senate Finance Committee in taking up the subject of internal revenue taxation, that subject was today introduced into the Senate by Mr. SHERMAN, who presented a bill proposing a reduction of $43,000,000 taxes in this Department alone. By the following abstract it will be seen what taxes Mr. SHERMAN proposes to repeal:

On income, $14,000,000; sales, $8,763,000; gross receipts, $6,632,000; articles in schedule A, $895,000; salaries of United States officers, $683,000; passports, $27,000; legacies and successions, $2,843,000; miscellaneous, $448,000; special taxes, except spirits and tobacco, which includes license taxes and all taxes on employment, $9,311,000; total, $43,607,000. This will leave the taxes on the following articles in force: On distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, gas, income at the rate of three per cent. All the stamp taxes or taxes collectable are to be collected by stamps.

MR. MORRILL IN BEHALF OF THE INDIANS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, made a strong speech in the Senate today on the Indian question generally, which receives much commendation to-night. The Osage Indian bill furnished the text for his remarks. This measure he opposed in toto, and advanced arguments in its discussion which members of the Indian Peace Commission thoroughly and heartily indorse this evening. He denounced the propositions in the bill as little short of iniquitous, and maintained that the United States could have no higher or nobler duty than to protect the Indians. He gave it as his opinion that the lands in question, which it was proposed to give to railroad companies for eighteen cents per acre, were worth $40,000,000, there being 12,000,000 of acres in all. Mr. POMEROY and Mr. HARLAN endeavored to make some headway against Mr. MORRILL, but they were unsuccessful today, and unless they can show that his propositions are false and unfounded, there is very little prospect that the bill will be passed.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on Commerce of the House considered the River and Harbor Appropriation bill this morning, and agreed to nearly all the items contained in it. The Western and the Northern States are mainly the portions of the country where appropriations will be expended.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate, after a great deal of idle talk and filibustering, passed over the bill to abolish the franking privilege today, and decided to go on to-morrow with the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. The debate on the former measure indicated that there is very little prospect that the House bill will pass without amendment.

THE CANALS.

A meeting of a sub-committee of the Commerce Committee of the House will be held to-morrow to consider the subject of water communication between the East and the West, and the reduction of tolls of the New-York canals, as provided for in Mr. BENNETT's bill. The Senate Committee on Commerce reported today against appropriating money for a survey of the proposed James River and Kanawha Canal, but the House Committee will probably agree to it.

CHANGES IN THE ENGINEER CORPS.

Gen. SHERMAN has issued a special order making a number of changes in the Engineer Corps of the army, among which are the following: Col. JOHN N. NEWCOMB takes charge of the improvements on the Upper Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers, as also the construction of the Rock Island bridge. Major G. K. WARREN takes charge of the works at Newport, R. I., while Col. HOUSTON goes to the West in charge of the improvements in the harbors of Chicago, Michigan City and New-Buffalo, Lake Michigan, relieving Col. W. E. MERRILL, who goes to Pittsburg to take charge of the improvements of the Ohio River. Col. J. W. BARLOW is assigned to duty on Gen. SHERIDAN's staff, vice Col. MERRILL, and Major BURNAN is relieved from duty with the Engineer Corps and assigned to duty at Keokuk, Iowa, on the staff of Gen. J. H. WILSON.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

It has already been stated that last night a sub-committee of the House Pacific Railroad Committee agreed to recommend a Southern Pacific Railroad on the thirty-second parallel, from San Diego to Marshal, Texas, and to grant the franchise to the Southern Transcontinental Railway Company. The route fixed upon, the gauge of the road and the provision of the bill relating to the running arrangements with connecting roads are such as were suggested by the Committee of the Gulf States men, composed of Messrs. SHELDON, SHERROT, PERCE and CLARK. The South-western States are to be liberally represented by incorporators from among their citizens. This result has been reached after considerable discussion. A fear that longer delay might jeopard the passing of an act chartering a company with liberal aid, has brought together all the Representatives from the Gulf States, who believe that the opposition in the Senate will cease, and that the bill will pass at no distant day.

CITY POLITICS.

The Republican Mayoralty Nominating Convention met to-day at Union League Hall, where the Bowen men appeared to be largely in the ascendant, so far as numbers went; and as the various wards had two sets of delegates, the indications favored the nomination of Mr. BOWEN. After considerable discussion the delegates representing the Bowen and Richards' interest were admitted; but subsequently the Richards men withdrew and organized at another hall, where Mr. A. C. RICHARDS, the present Chief of Police of this district, was nominated. The first Convention nominated Mr. BOWEN. It is understood that Mr. RICHARDS will decline, in which case the Convention which nominated him will support MATHEW G. EMERY, Esq., who is already in nomination as a reform candidate. There was considerable excitement about the halls where the Conventions were held, party feeling being very high. The nominees are all identified with the Republican Party, the Democrats having no one in the field.

Although Major RICHARDS had written a letter declining the use of his name in the nominating Convention at the Union League Hall, he accepted the nomination made by his friends who bolted the Convention which nominated the present incumbent, BOWEN.

NOMINATION.

The President today sent to the Senate the name of HENRY L. WOOD to be Postmaster at Dexter, Me.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from Customs for the week ending April 30, were as follows:

At Boston	$476,550
At New-York	2,601,000
At Philadelphia	242,546
At Baltimore	234,713
At New-Orleans, (April 23)	128,698
At San Francisco, (April 23)	133,383
Total	$3,817,040

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

EDWARD YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes from advance sheets of an abstract of monthly report No. 7, current series, the following information:

The value of foreign commodities remaining in ware-houses of the United States Jan. 31, 1870, was $52,676,725, against $38,385,397 on Jan. 31, 1869. Reducing the total value of domestic exports for the seven months ending Jan. 31, 1870, to specie values, we have $229,931,214, which, being added to the amount of the re-exports for the same period, shows an excess of imports over exports of only $3,693,572. For the corresponding seven months ended Jan. 31, 1869, the excess of imports over exports was $33,852,178. Of the total gold value of the domestic exports for the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1870, $205,172,752 consisted of merchandise, and $24,398,177 of specie and bullion. For the corresponding period of the last fiscal year the value of merchandise amounted to $145,182,656, and specie and bullion to $28,686,707.

THE CENSUS—WOMEN AS ASSISTANTS.

Gen. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census, has addressed a letter to the United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, as follows:

"Your report of subdivisions and assistants, received and acknowledged on the 4th inst., contains the names of LAVINIA PURLEAR and SARAH BURGOYNE, as Assistant Marshals for the Ninth and Twenty-ninth Divisions, respectively, of the Southern District of Ohio. These appear to be the names of women. If so I am instructed to inform you that such appointments cannot be accepted by the Department as in conformity to the act of May 23, 1850. You will please make a report upon the facts at your earliest convenience, and if the original appointees are ineligible under this rule you will at once proceed to make new appointments to these positions."

A FREE PORT ON THE DANUBE.

The Department of State has received official information that Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube River, has been declared a free port by the Government of Turkey.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.

Adverse Report of the Senate Committee—An Inventory of Mrs. Lincoln's Effects—How the Widow of a Republican President Should Live.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Senate Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the House bill granting a pension of $3,000 a year to Mrs. LINCOLN, made an adverse report on the bill today.

The Committee say, in their report, that, although by the Constitution of the United States, the President is made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, he is a civil and not a military officer. The death of President LINCOLN occurred while he was engaged in business of civil life. There was no principle on which pensions had hitherto been granted in this country which would warrant the passing of this bill. No provision of this nature has ever been made for the widows of families of any one of the Presidents or other civil officers of the United States, although many of them, like Mr. LINCOLN, rendered most exalted service to the country; and two of the Presidents died while in office, and the families of some of them were left in very slender pecuniary circumstances. There is nothing, so far, to distinguish this case from that of a great body of the civil officers of the Government, who, of all grades, from the highest to the lowest, of civil officers, from the earliest period, have lost their lives while in the performance of public duties, and have left behind them widows and orphans in bereavement, aggravated by poverty and want. It has not been deemed advisable in a free country to provide permanent emoluments in favor of the families of high officers of the State as in European countries; as when eminent officers end their official term they become equal, but not superior members of society. The Committee are constrained to find, from the facts before than, that Mrs. LINCOLN is not in fact in the destitute condition which has been represented, and that her means must be reasonably sufficient to the just necessity of a citizen of the United States, either at home or abroad. A recapitulation of her assets show that the balance of salary for her husband's unexpired year was $22,000, and that on the 13th of September, 1867, she received as her share of the personal estate of President LINCOLN, $36,765 60, (the same sum being also given to her minor son THOMAS,) making her total cash assets $58,765 60, in addition to which there is some unproductive real estate, of which the Committee have taken no account. They have good reason to believe she also received no inconsiderable amount of clothing, plate, household goods, &c., after the death of Mr. LINCOLN, which, in considering her pecuniary condition, should be added to the above mentioned sum. Subscriptions were opened for Mrs. LINCOLN, but the Committee is not informed what amount has been realized. Mrs. LINCOLN does not seem to urge her claim entirely on the ground of actual wants of comforts of life. In her petition transmitted from Frankfort praying for a pension, she states she has been advised to try the mineral waters during the Summer, and then to go to Italy, "but my financial means do not permit me to take advantage of the urgent advice given me, nor can I live in a style becoming the widow of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, though I live as economical as I can." The Committee say, from the stand-point of a European kingdom and European society this very probably is correct; but in a republican country, where there is no distinction of rank, and where all duties are measured largely by the means of performance, the Committee think a fortune of $60,000, or even one-third of that sum, for a lady, must take her out of the category of those whose necessities, in consequence of the casualties of public service, give them a claim upon the Treasury. After other arguments the Committee conclude by saying: "Under the circumstances of the case, they do not think that either sentiment or duty requires a further provision in accordance with the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, and therefore recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed."

The report is signed by Senators Edmunds, Tipton, Pratt, Spencer, Howell and McCreery.

LOPEZ AND MR. WASHBURN.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs—A Censure Upon Admiral Godon—A Minority Report.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following are the resolutions reported today by Mr. ORTH, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Resolved, That Rear-Admiral S. W. GODON, in neglecting to aid Mr. WASHBURN in reaching the Government to which he was accredited, failed to discharge his duty as Commander of the South Atlantic Squadron.

Resolved, That Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN were members of the personal suite of Mr. WASHBURN, and were therefore, under the law of nations, entitled to the protection of the officers of the United States.

Resolved, That the forcible arrest and detention of Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN, by the Government of Paraguay, was a violation of the law of nations and a gross insult to the honor and dignity of the United States.

Resolved, That we approve of the action of the President in withdrawing our Minister, Gen. MCMAHON, from the Government of Paraguay, and in declining to hold further diplomatic intercourse with said Government.

Resolved, That it is clearly the duty of our naval officers on foreign stations to render all reasonable assistance to the diplomatic officers of the United States in the discharge of their duties, and that a refusal or a neglect to render such assistance when required, or any discourtesy by such naval officers toward such diplomatic officers, shall be the subject of inquiry and punishment by the Naval Department.

The following was presented by FERNANDO WOOD as the view of Mr. SWANN, who is absent:

Resolved, First—That the forcible arrest and detention of Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN, while under the protection of the American flag, was an outrage which demanded prompt reparation.

Second—That in submitting to the insult of President LOPEZ, in his refusal to grant passports to Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN, and in separating himself from them in the streets of Asuncion and leaving them in the hands and at the mercy of the Paraguayan authorities, was a serious compromise of the American flag, and could not be justified upon any consideration of personal safety, and that Minister WASHBURN, in justice to his position and the honor of his flag, could not have accepted his passport until permitted to withdraw with every one of his Legation.

Third—That in the hostile and unfriendly attitude assumed by Minister WASHBURN toward LOPEZ and the Paraguayan Government in his relations and intercourse with the President of that Republic, and in associating BLISS and MASTERMAN with his Legation—one a British subject, suspected by LOPEZ of conspiracy with his enemies and the enemies of his country, both adventurous and of doubtful reputation—Minister WASHBURN committed a great act of imprudence, which resulted in most if not all of the complications attending his residence in Paraguay.

Fourth—That Admirals GODON and DAVIS, in command of the South Atlantic Squadron, have committed no act to subject them to the censure of this Government or the investigation of a Court-martial; said officers having, to the best of their judgment and understanding, complied with the instructions of the Navy Department and received its approval.

Fifth—That no legislation is required on the part of Congress growing out of the facts stated in this record, and the correspondence now on file in the State and Navy Departments.

Sixth—That this Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

THE DOCTORS.

Third Day's Proceedings of the American Medical Association—Report of the Committee on Ethics on Delegates—The Pharmaceutical Association and the Women's Colleges.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—In the American Medical Association today, among other things, Dr. T. G. SMITH, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Nomenclature of Diseases, made a report with a resolution recommending the adoption of the nomenclature of diseases as prepared by the Royal College of Physicians at London, in 1869. Dr. UNDERHILL, of New York, submitted a paper on the same subject. After debate the report and resolutions were adopted. Dr. STINE, of New-York, introduced a resolution recommending the establishment of veterinary schools in the several States, and recommending the State Legislatures to make appropriations for their support. Adopted. Dr. WHITE, of Buffalo, offered a resolution recommending to the several medical schools of the country the establishing of chairs of psychology for the treatment of mental diseases. Adopted. A resolution was offered providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report what legislative measures are necessary to be taken to prevent the spread of epidemic diseases. Adopted.

COLOR—AN UNDIGNIFIED SCENE.

Dr. N. S. DAVIS, Chairman of the Committee on Ethics, made a majority report, and Dr. STILE, of Pennsylvania, made a minority report. The majority report says the Committee have registered all the delegates from all medical institutions claiming representation in the District of Columbia except the Alumni of Georgetown, the National Medical Society, the Howard Medical Society, the Freedmen's Hospital and the Small-pox Hospital; that the charges offered by Dr. REYBURN as a minority of the Committee on Registration against the Medical Society and the Medical Association of the District of Columbia are not of a nature to require the action of this body; that so far as relates to the Medical Society of the Alumni of Georgetown College, it has been shown to the Committee that that Society has sixty resident members, and is, therefore, entitled to six delegates; that in regard to the Medical Society of Howard Medical College, Freedmen's Hospital and Small-pox Hospital, they recommend that such action of the Committee of Arrangements as relates to the registration of the members is purely clerical. If the credentials, in proper form, are presented from any society professing such membership as would place it *prima facie* in the list of bodies enumerated in the constitution of the Association, and entitled to representation, but against which charges have been presented, the names of the delegates presenting such credentials, together with the charges in the possession of the Committee, should be presented to the Association for its action; that the charges in the hands of the Committee of arrangements against the eligibility of the National Medical Society of the District of Columbia have been sustained; that they recommend that no members of the Society should be received as delegates at the present meeting of the Association. The minority report dissents from the final resolution of the majority, recommending the exclusion of members of the National Medical Society of the District of Columbia from the present meeting of this body, and offers resolutions that the National Medical Society, the Howard Medical College, the Freedmen's Hospital and the Small-pox Hospital are regularly organized as the rules require, &c., and that they are entitled to representation, and the physicians claiming to represent them are entitled to seats in the American Medical Association. After some debate, the confusion became very great, some cheering and some hissing. Upon the question as to who is entitled to vote among the delegates from the District of Columbia, the Chair decided that all included by the Committee on Ethics were entitled to vote. Dr. Cox attempted to speak, but was hissed down. Amid motions and counter resolutions, the Secretary proceeded to call the roll on a vote to lay the minority report on the table. Finally a ballot was taken, which resulted yeas 107, nay 85, so the minority report was laid on the table. The majority report was then adopted.

A WOMAN'S COLLEGE RECOGNIZED.

The United States Pharmaceutical Association, in session at the National Medical College today, accepted Prof. HERMAN THOMAS, M. D., a delegate from the Philadelphia Women's Medical College. This is the first time a Woman's College has been represented in any of the national bodies in connection with medicine. The Association is attended by pharmaceutists, about fifty in number, from all parts of the country. Today they were occupied in fixing the standard of all medical preparations for the ensuing decade.

Railroad Matters—The Concord and Northern New-Hampshire Roads.

CONCORD, N. H., May 5.—The Governor and Council this evening sanctioned the contract between the Concord and Northern New-Hampshire Railroads, and it is a finality. The contract provides for the joint management of the roads and connections for five years; the Managing Agent to be chosen by both Boards of Directors; the Concord Road to receive ten per cent. on its capital stock, and the surplus to go to the reduction of the fares and freight. There are one thousand two hundred and eighty-five stockholders in the Concord Railroad at present, and the recent advance in its stock was brought about by about fifteen individuals, who sought to get control of the road. Public opinion is in favor of the present arrangement, and as far as can be ascertained, it will be acceptable to the mass of stockholders of both roads. Gov. STEARNS has been selected as the manager, and has entered on his duties.

Aid for the Richmond Sufferers—Distribution of Funds—Emigration.

RICHMOND, May 5.—A circular has been issued by DAVID J. BURR, the President of the Chamber of Commerce; Gen. MULFORD, Ex-United States Agent of Exchange; JOHN PURCELL, Chairman of the Distributing Committee, and ISAAC DAVENPORT, Jr., President of the First National Bank, Treasurer of the Relief Committee, announcing that arrangements, thorough and complete, for distributing the funds received here are in operation. The Committee has been so organized as to insure aid to all the sufferers by the late calamity. The Treasurer has received $5,000 today from Northern cities.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 5.—Subscriptions are being taken up among the citizens of Augusta for the Richmond sufferers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 5.—The Emigration Convention adjourned today. They took measures for the establishing of an European freight and immigration steam-ship line, for the formation of an immigration society with its central Bureau in Charleston, and for the introduction of Chinese labor into the localities of the South where it can be used with advantage.

The Proposed New Province of Manitoba—Extension of Boundary.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 5.—In the House of Commons Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD explained that several alterations had been made in the Manitoba bill. The boundary lines of the Province have been altered in order to include Portage la Prairie. The deviations of the boundary would increase the estimated population about 2,000. So in calculating the subsidy to be paid to that country the basis should be 17,000 persons instead of 15,000.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

Efforts to Impeach the Evidence for the People.

Richardson's Pistol Traced at Last.

MRS. McFARLAND'S LOVE LETTERS.

Close of the Case on Both Sides.

Mr. Graham to Commence Summing Up Today.

The evidence in the McFarland trial was concluded on both sides yesterday, and this morning Mr. Graham will commence his address to the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He will certainly occupy all day, and conclude his argument on Monday, to which day the Court will be adjourned. District-Attorney Garvin was notified yesterday by the Recorder that he would be required to close the case on the part of the people. This precludes Mr. Davis from speaking at all, as he intended when the trial commenced. It is probable that the District-Attorney will occupy but a short time in his argument, and that the jury will be charged by the Recorder late on Monday afternoon. The trial will then have occupied the attention of the Court twenty-five days, during which 155 witnesses have been examined—thirty-seven for the prosecution and 118 for the defense. The defendant's counsel have had forty-three on the question of insanity alone, three of whom were medical experts, and have declined to produce the evidence of more than fifty witnesses whose testimony would, it was deemed, be simply cumulative. The labor in preparing the defendant's case for trial has been enormous and almost beyond conception, and has devolved almost wholly upon Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, the junior counsel.

The Court-room was thronged, yesterday, as usual, but the applicants for admission were far more numerous than on any previous day; for it was rumored that Mr. Graham would commence his argument, and there was an intense desire to hear him. Among the distinguished personages in Court during the day, was Hon. Hugh Maxwell, who, many years ago, was District-Attorney of the county, and later was Collector of the port. He was warmly greeted by Mr. Graham and other members of the Bar, and occupied a seat upon the bench with the Recorder during the afternoon.

There were ten witnesses examined for the defense in surrebuttal yesterday. The first was Donald Nicholson, who had remembered, since he was last on the stand, that on the night Richardson was shot deceased handed him something encased in white flannel which was heavy, like a pistol; witness locked it up in his desk, and a few moments after gave it to Junius Henri Browne. An effort was made to further impeach Browne's testimony, but the Recorder thought it unnecessary. The next witness was Melchoir Mason, the husband of Mrs. Mason, of No. 72 Amity-street, who testified that McFarland was not an intemperate man; also, that Browne had a night-key while Richardson was boarding at the house, but that witness took it away from him. Dennis Shea was called to impeach J. C. Howell's testimony; also to prove that at the time McFarland went into the Astor House in December, 1867, and saw Richardson there, he tried to serve the summons in the civil suit upon him. Judge Ledwith was called, but his testimony regarding the appearance of Mr. Runkle as counsel for Richardson, on the occasion of the first shooting, was ruled out. Isaac G. Reed was called to impeach Mr. Greeley's testimony relative to the "interviewing," and swore that Mr. Greeley was even more profane on that occasion than the reports represented; on cross-examination witness acquitted himself well, creating some amusement by his pertinent answers to Mr. Davis. Fitz Hugh Ludlow was called to show that McFarland was humiliated by his wife's giving public readings; also that the magazine article of McFarland's, which has been produced in evidence, was dressed up by witness from the crude and almost incoherent manuscript of the defendant, the witness assisting him in this respect out of sympathy for him; on cross-examination witness pointed out those portions which he remembered to have altered, and Mr. Davis questioned him with respect to a domestic difficulty in his (witness's) family, but was checked by the Recorder. After the adjournment of the Court Mr. Ludlow resented the insult by applying to Mr. Davis the epithet of "sneak," but counsel paid no attention to it. The colored boy William H. Norris was called to show the relative position of the rooms occupied by Mrs. McFarland and Richardson at Samuel Sinclair's house, but it was excluded. Amos J. Cummings was called to show a conversation with Browne, in which the latter said that Richardson told him, after the fatal shooting, that he (Richardson) would have shot McFarland, had it not been for the fear of hitting some one else; also, that he (Richardson) was prepared for McFarland; but the evidence was excluded. In the course of the argument, Mr. Graham said that it was a fact that Richardson and McFarland entered the *Tribune* office almost simultaneously, instead of the latter being there for fifteen minutes or more, lying in wait for deceased. Dr. McFarland was called to identify Mrs. McFarland's handwriting, upon which three letters from Mrs. McFarland to her husband were offered, but only one was read. This exhibited the greatest affection for her husband, and was dated Nov. 21, 1859. Another letter, which showed that Mr. Sage's family were in destitute circumstances, and appealing for employment for the father-in-law of defendant, was excluded. Letters from Mrs. Sage, Mrs. McFarland's mother, to her son-in-law, were read, showing that in 1866 and 1867 they were on the best of terms. Dr. Vance was called, and testified that he had heard all the testimony on both sides up to that moment, and saw no reason to change his opinion that McFarland was insane on the day and hour of the shooting. The defense then, at 2½ o'clock, rested their case finally.

The prosecution reopened with the evidence of Mr. Thomas F. Holder, a lame gentleman, the son-in-law of Mrs. Gilbert; Mr. Erad Gilbert, husband of Mrs. Gilbert; and Curtis F. Gilbert, a son, who were called to show that Mrs. McFarland was not at the Gilbert mansion in Jersey City at the time mentioned by Mrs. Callahan in her testimony. While examining these witnesses Mr. Davis spoke of Mrs. McFarland as Mrs. Richardson, upon which Mr. Gerry objected, and the Recorder sustained the objection, saying that he had no knowledge of any dissolution of the marriage with McFarland, and that counsel must confine himself to the facts. The District-Attorney then announced that the case for the people was finally rested. The Recorder asked Mr. Graham how long he would occupy in summing up. He replied that he did not wish to be restricted in a case of such importance; it would require some time to collate the testimony, and be would commence to-morrow (this) morning. The Recorder observed that the address had better be so timed as to be concluded on Monday, and the Court was then adjourned until this morning.

Detailed Report of the Twenty-Third Day's Proceedings—Interesting Correspondence Put in Evidence—The Case Closed on Both Sides—Mr. Graham to Commence Summing up this Morning.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday morning, Mr. Graham called attention to a remark attributed to His Honor, in one of the morning papers, in reference to the testimony of Junius Henri Browne, add as to which he thought there must be some mistake. He cited

he case of Stanbrough and Hawkins, tried in 1858 and reported in 38 Barber, 265, and also the opinion of Justice Campbell, to show that a man's opinion in reference to the existence of a Supreme Being was a legitimate subject for interrogatory as to the amount of credence to be attached to his evidence. He had intended several weeks since to examine Mr. Browne, who he understood openly proclaimed his sentiments in this regard, and the object of his examination of him was to show to the jury what amount of belief they were to give his testimony.

DONALD NICHOLSON.

This witness was recalled and asked whether he had not refreshed his memory since he was on the stand before with regard to Mr. Richardson carrying a pistol on or near the 25th of November, 1869. He did not remember saying to a Mr. Weinbacker that if he had been a little more closely questioned he would have been obliged to state that he knew Mr. Richardson had a pistol in his possession about that time, but he had said that it was his impression that he did have one.

THE MISSING PISTOL.

This impression was produced by his having received a heavy parcel wrapped in white flannel, which he judged from the feeling to be a pistol; he afterward gave the parcel to Mr. Junius Henri Browne; he did not see the pistol itself, and did not know where Richardson got the material in which it was wrapped up.

The Recorder would not allow this examination to be pursued any further, saying that it could not be material, unless it was shown that McFarland knew that Richardson was armed. Mr. Graham said that they meant to show that the witness from the Police office had not told all they knew about this matter, and took an exception to the ruling.

MELTIOR MASON.

the husband of Mrs. Mason, with whom Mr. and Mrs. McFarland boarded at No. 73 Amity-street, testified that he never knew Mr. McFarland to be under the influence of liquor, and knew of no complaint on the part of his wife of any unhappiness; he regarded him as very affectionate to his wife; he did not receive a night-key from Mr. Junius Henri Browne—in fact, Mr. Browne rather declined to give it to him; while Mr. Richardson was away in New-England, Mr. Browne, unexpectedly to the witness, had occupied his room, and when asked to give up the key, threw it on the mantel, and witness took it up; this he understood to be the key which Richardson had formerly carried; the occurrence was two or three days before the shooting, which took place while he was in North Carolina.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

On cross-examination, the witness stated that he was absent in North Carolina six or eight weeks, returning about the 1st of May; the only night keys to the house No. 73 Amity-street, so far as he knew, were one used by his own family, one in the possession of McFarland, one belonging to Mr. Snard, and that which Richardson had carried, but there might have been a hundred for aught he knew.

DENNIS SHEA.

This witness testified that he remembered being present at the conversation between McFarland and Mr. Howell at the residence of the former in Madison-street, when Howell said that he sympathised with McFarland and would shoot Richardson if he were in his place; it was also proposed to exclaim by this witness the testimony of Junius Henri Browne with reference to the meeting of Richardson and McFarland at the Astor House, and to show that Mr. McFarland left in order to send a man to serve a summons on Richardson; on coming into the street he met the witness, and told him that he had seen Richardson, and asked if he had a summons with him; on receiving a negative reply he had one prepared, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to serve it, both at the Astor House and the *Tribune* office, and it was afterward destroyed. Mr. Graham contended for the admission of this evidence, for the purpose of explaining what Mr. Browne had construed into a menace, but it was ruled out as irrelevant to the case.

THOMAS A. LEDWITH,

the Police Justice before whom McFarland was brought on examining after the first shooting, was next called; he remembered Mr. Runkle's appearing as counsel in a shooting case about that time, but the names of the parties he had forgotten. It was now proposed to show that no complaint had been made in that case in consequence of representations made by the counsel in this case, showing that it was admitted that there was no ground for a prosecution, but all evidence on that point was excluded by the Recorder.

ISAAC G. REED, Jr.,

testified that he had an interview with Horace Greeley in the early part of December, some days after the shooting, and published the result in the *Sun*. He was ready to vouch for the accuracy of his account of the interview, and would state on the authority of Mr. Greeley himself having admitted that he had given up his wife were almost in Mr. Greeley's exact words, and the whole conversation was either in the words actually used, or those which conveyed exactly the same meaning.

MR. GREELEY'S "SHOT."

The principal modifications were in emasculating Mr. Greeley's oaths, which were both more numerous and more forcible than he had represented them to be. The Recorder asked as a matter of curiosity whether Mr. Greeley had referred to himself in the uncomplimentary manner represented, and was informed that he did, except that his oaths in that connection had been emasculated, he having used G—d d—n instead of plain d—n.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

A very spirited dialogue, in the form of a cross-examination, took place between this witness and Judge Davis, during which the important facts were brought out that the witness was what was called a "specialist," taking up any matter which happened to be of interest, and writing an article upon it to offer for sale to any newspaper which would pay for it. He had regarded the little affair between McFarland and Richardson as of interest, and had called on Greeley, among others, for information. He believed Mr. Greeley knew that he was going to publish what he gathered from him, and was anxious to have it published. The article, he said, was not prepared specially for the *Sun*, though he intended to offer it to that paper. He didn't sell his productions for so much a column, but for whatever they would bring. He obtained $40 for this article, but did not regard that as a particularly good price.

AN "INTERVIEWER."

He was willing Mr. Davis should consider that kind of business as interviewing; he was not particular about the term; he often went to parties for information, and published it if it was important; he was not now connected with any paper regularly, but had been connected with the *Sunday Mercury* and Leslie's paper; he was not the publisher or proprietor of the *Day's Doings*, but wished that he was; he had a good deal of respect for Mr. Greeley, and his modification of that gentleman's language had been made out of consideration for him, but he could not leave out all the oaths, for if he did any journalist in New-York would know that his report was not correct.

FITZHUGH LUDLOW.

This witness was recalled and asked whether he had a conversation with Mr. McFarland shortly after his wife first gave public readings at Steinway Hall. Evidence on this subject was objected to, and it was stated on the part of the defense that it was adduced for the purpose of contradicting the testimony of Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Sage; that McFarland had approved of his wife giving public readings and going upon the stage as an actress. Mr. Davis claimed that certain facts had been shown with regard to Mr. McFarland being present during the preparation of his wife for her public appearance, and expressed his pleasure and approbation at the proceedings, and that was competent for the witness to bring evidence and contradict those facts, but not to bring in the declaration of McFarland on some other occasion, that he did not approve of her course. The evidence was, however, allowed on the ground that it was intended to offset the evidence of the prosecution with regard to Mr. McFarland's approval of his wife's public appearance as a reader and an actress.

M'FARLAND DISAPPROVED OF HIS WIFE'S READING.S.

The witness then went on to state that soon after the appearance of Mrs. McFarland as a reader at Steinway Hall, he met her husband and asked why, as he knew that he had influence with some of the newspapers of the City, he did not send him tickets; he replied that he was ashamed and did not wish any of his friends to be present; he said that he had consented to her giving readings only on the urgent solicitation of her own friends; after Mrs. McFarland went upon the stage at Winter Garden the witness met McFarland again; he told him that his wife's going upon the stage was a source of regret to him and made him very unhappy.

THE MAGAZINE ARTICLE.

The article contributed by McFarland to the *Education Monthly* was then shown to the witness and the defense stated that they proposed to show that in the early part of 1868, before the publication of the article, McFarland went to the witness, being in great poverty in consequence of the heavy expenses of his various paroxysms proceedings for the recovery of his children, with the manuscript of this article, to get his advice with regard to its publication. The witness found it so incoherent and unintelligible as to be totally unfit for publication, and after retouching it, and making suggestions, returned it to McFarland. It was brought to him a second time, but little better than at first, and again corrected before publication. It was allowed to show this, and the witness said that the statement of the counsel in making the offer was substantially correct. He was proceeding to state the matter in greater detail, saying by way of preface that McFarland was then talking about making some great strike which would make his wife regret her course in leaving him, when he was interrupted and required to confine himself to the matter in question. He then began to describe the condition of the manuscript and what was done with it, when Mr. Davis objected that it was not proved, that the manuscript itself could not be produced and parole evidence regarding its contents was inadmissible. Mr. Graham suggested that there used to be a sort of peripatetic in this City who had gone crazy over the idea that he had discovered the secret of perpetual motion, and went about with his pockets bursting with proofs of his theory. Now suppose McFarland had written something as ridiculous as this crazy man's documents, or a production to prove that the moon was made of green cheese, and that Mr. Ludlow had gone over this and made it a little more philosophical and sensible. They would have the right to show that this sensible article was not the effusion of this man's brain, but that another person had taken his eccentricities and tried to put them in the form which they would have had if he had been sane when he wrote them. This was not a production such as the intellect of Mr. Ludlow would have given out, but they could show that he had made it sensible, and that it could not therefore be used to prove the sanity of the original author.

The Recorder thought that what they sought to show had already been stated in substance, and it was not necessary to carry the examination further. The witness was, however, allowed to state that the three manuscripts which he had seen were all the same article, with various modifications, and that there were many isolated good things in it, but they were dislocated and put wrong end foremost, and he had simply attempted to readjust them and reconstruct the article generally.

THE "J. R. Y." LETTER.

The witness further stated that he had read the letter of Mrs. Calhoun over McFarland's shoulder on one occasion, when the latter showed it to him, and that when he came to this word or these letters, (pointed out to the witness,) McFarland said that it was meant for John Russell Young.

Cross-examined—Mr. Davis undertook to put the witness through a sharp cross-examination as to what part he had in the production of the article on education, and asked how he could not what he had added if anything. He was not able to swear generally as to what he did; he may have made additions, and was certain he made alterations in words and in the structure of sentences; he supposed he changed the style when he changed the sentences, and thought that he had improved it; he would not undertake to say whether he was a good workman, they must ask other people about that. The Recorder having intimated that the witness's own opinion as to his merits were of no consequence, the latter dismissed the subject by offering to take Judge Davis' own judgment in the matter. The counsel insisting upon knowing what alterations he had made in the article, he went over it and marked those passages which he thought were his own, or in which he had changed the language.

In the conversation with McFarland about his wife's giving readings, he did not remember that the former had said anything about receiving money from it; he had either McFarland or his wife had told him about taking lessons of George Vandenhoff as early as 1864. The last conversation which he had with McFarland with regard to his wife's acting, was when she was playing *Nerissa*. He never saw her on the stage, but knew she was playing *Nerissa* from hearing it talked of in the family.

A HOME QUESTION.

Mr. Davis—You are a family man, then?

Witness—(Bristling up)—Yes, Sir, I am.

Mr. Davis—You are married?

Witness—Yes, Sir, I am; I am not keeping house at present, but boarding at No. 99 Clinton-place.

This domestic dialogue being interrupted, Mr. Davis stated that he proposed to show that this witness had run away from his wife with another woman, and gone to Kansas, and that his wife had got a divorce in his absence, and, therefore, a fellow-feeling prompted his evidence in this case.

WILLIAM D. NORRIS.

This is the colored boy who lived at Mr. Samuel Sinclair's, and who previously testified that he had seen Mr. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland kiss each other.

He testified that he recollected when Mr. Richardson returned to Mr. Sinclair's after the first shooting.

Judge Davis objected to this testimony being gone into.

THE INTIMACY OF MRS. M'FARLAND AND RICHARDSON.

Mr. Gerry said that he offered to show by this witness that on the return of Richardson to Sinclair's, after the shooting, he (Richardson) occupied the back room; that Mrs. McFarland occupied the middle room as a bedroom; that these were substantially one room, there being nothing but curtains between them; that Mrs. McFarland held over her lap the waiter on which Richardson's meals were brought to him, while Richardson ate; that she made up the bed on which Richardson slept; and that they ate together.

The offer was excluded and an exception taken, when the Court took a recess for half an hour.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

After recess Mr. Cummings was recalled for the defense.

Questioned by Mr. Gerry—Do you recollect ever having had a conversation with Junius Henri Browne in which he told you that Mrs. Richardson said he did not shoot McFarland because he was afraid that he might shoot others who were in the office? A.—I do; he did tell me so.

Q.—Do you recollect having had a conversation with Richardson, after the first shooting, in which he said that he was prepared for McFarland?

This question was objected to by Judge Davis.

WAS RICHARDSON PREPARED.

Mr. Graham replied—Your Honor will be kind enough to remember what I have suggested, that if the theory of this defense is accredited, McFarland was unconscious of his act at the time. He is entirely at the mercy of the inmates of the *Tribune* office, and therefore it is important to know what transpired in that office.

The Recorder thought that any thing Richardson said in the absence of McFarland was incompetent.

Mr. Graham—If he had made up his mind to meet McFarland in a certain way whenever he did meet him, the probability is he met him that way on the day of the shooting. You will perceive the peculiarity of the situation of McFarland. If he was perfectly insane at the time of that shooting, knowing that he was in the presence of his wife, and knowing that that man had a right to be apprehended when he came in contact with him, he might naturally construe the most innocent movement on the part of Richardson into an attempt to get the advantage over him, and in that way his own movements in reference to his right of self-defense may not only be accelerated, but causelessly accelerated. A guilty man has always the right to expect to be attacked; under that apprehension he will endeavor to anticipate it and there will be a mutual hostile intention between them. A guilty man may judge that the slightest movement on the part of the man he has wronged indicated the approach of violence, and would anticipate what he supposes to be the just consequences of his guilt. It will appear important in showing that Richardson went into these premises with a calm resolution in his mind in reference to McFarland. The probability is that his conduct on that occasion was characterised by the determination he had previously avowed in reference to the manner in which he meant to meet him whenever he encountered him.

ONE INSANE MAN AGAINST FOUR CONSCIOUS MEN.

You will perceive that the theory which is before this Court and jury is this, a single unconscious person against four or five conscious persons, and by way of breaking down their testimony or affecting their credibility before the jury, it is important to know what was the state of feeling of Richardson, who was sane at the time he approached this man, who we allege was insane. If McFarland had only the instincts of a brute, which mental aberration does not deprive him of, he might have recognized in the approach of Richardson precisely what a brute would resent. But at all events is it not important for us to demolish this family establishment? When McFarland was in the *Tribune* office, sane or insane, he was one man against that entire establishment, and he is completely at the mercy of a certain opposition this establishment is willing to give in this case. I submit that McFarland was not fifteen minutes in the *Tribune* office, as alleged on the part of the prosecution.

M'FARLAND DID NOT LIE IN WAIT.

That the entrance of himself and Richardson was almost instantaneous, and as far as he was concerned, the entrance of Richardson was entirely unexpected. This "fifteen minutes" has been introduced into the case to work into it a feature of calmness, coolness, premeditation and deliberation. Is it not important, for the purpose of shaking the credibility of their witnesses, to know whether, when Richardson approached McFarland, he approached him like a man conscious of his own guilt, determined to anticipate harm and attack from him and to repel on the part of McFarland any injury that it was his intention to inflict. I therefore submit by way of demolishing this family establishment, that we have a right to show by Richardson's conduct with what feelings he approached McFarland, and whether they were known to McFarland or not is perfectly immaterial.

The Recorder excluded the question.

DR. W. C. McFARLAND.

Dr. McFarland was recalled for the defense.

Q.—Do you know the hand writing of Mrs. McFarland? A.—I do.

Q.—Have you seen her write? A.—I have seen her write, and have received letters from her.

Q.—Is this letter (showing one to witness) in her handwriting?

Witness (examining it)—It is. Witness then identified also other letters shown him as being in the handwriting of Mrs. McFarland. These were letters of Mrs. McFarland to her husband, the prisoner, dated respectively May 27, 1860; July 5, 1863, and Nov. 21, 1859.

Mr. Gerry then proposed to read the last-mentioned letter.

Judge Davis objected, and was proceeding to give his reasons for making the objection, when—

The Recorder—I don't care about hearing you, Mr. Davis; the case is too plain; a letter written from a wife to her husband cannot be used either for or against him.

A LOVE LETTER FROM MRS. M'FARLAND.

Mr. Graham—Your Honor, on yesterday, allowed to be read a letter written by the prisoner to his wife when she was away from him. Now, this letter is simply in response to that.

The letter was allowed, and Mr. Gerry proceeded to read it, as follows:

MANCHESTER, Nov. 21, 1859.

MY DARLING HUSBAND: I received your letter of yesterday to-day. Why is it that I get your letters so soon, and you are so long getting mine? I cannot account for it. I am very particular about marking them, and yet they are [illegible] quickly you. I received [illegible] from you, and [illegible] six of it for last week and [illegible] I shall order a bonnet. [illegible] you may get it. [illegible] a pleasure [illegible] I am [illegible] arrived. [illegible] death, and I am all anxious to see what my dear husband has done as a present for me to-day. I shall [illegible] to me. I shall [illegible] to-morrow. [illegible] write soon [illegible] you [illegible] write me, although it is quite common for lovers to get cold to each other on all Winter. I wish you would go immediately to Dr. Gurnsey; he is a gentleman of intelligence, and certainly has more experience in colds than you have. Will you, as a personal favor to *me* go and see him? If it gets no better in a week or so, you must do one or two things; either go on a little trip to Philadelphia or Virginia where it is warmer, or else I shall come on and nurse you; this taking a wet sheet by yourself without any one to tuck you up in bed is ruinous. You will not be angry with me for what I have you write, won't you? I shall feel very anxious if you are not frank with me.

I was very deeply affected by your letter, and all you said about our misunderstandings were very painful to me, not violently painful but it grieved me to think that in the midst of so much anxiety you have been suffering that you should have had those things to trouble you too. Believe me, even if I had not known how much I loved you separation would have taught me. I find all my philosophy tried to the utmost to support the thought of so long an absence from you.

You don't know how many lonely hours I spend here mused. I worrie about you and how much I regret that I ever was perversed of obstinate it is impossible perhaps that two persons should never do each other wrong often. That is the hope of it is the next affection, the possibility of a perfect understanding but there are always stonemeals as compensation and there is nothing that cannot become forgotten or so well forgiven that it hardly ever appears. Think me, dear husband, and believe I love you as dearly a thousand times more so than two years ago and you will make me happy. Write me particulary exactly when you receive this. It is [illegible] of importance for [illegible] Write exactly respecting your cold want you or I shall be very uneasy.

Your loving wife

ABBY McFARLAND.

Mother sends her love. She is sitting in the room making my Carpet.

OTHER LETTERS OFFERED.

Mr. Graham then offered the letter dated July 5, 1863, written by Mrs. McFarland to her husband when he was Commissioner of Enrollment, soliciting him to secure employment for her father.

The Court thought the testimony inadmissible, when Mr. Graham said the object of the letter was to controvert the evidence on the part of the prosecution describing the evidence of her destitution. It was endeavored to be shown that the prisoner threw his wife upon her father's family, and here was a letter which not only disproved that theory, but shows the condition Mr. Sage was in, and how he solicited employment for the prisoner. Mr. McFarland was at this time Commissioner of Enrollment, and he proposed to show by this letter that Mrs. McFarland's family were in a state of great need and destitution, and she solicited and procured from her husband an appointment for her father in the Commissioner of Enrollment's office. On the testimony of Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Sinclair it was endeavored to be presented to the jury that McFarland, so far as pecuniary means was concerned, did not perform his duty to his wife. He admitted that for a period of four years McFarland was only in the receipt of $75 a month, but that did not affect the great moral question—whether the adversity of a husband absolved the marriage rights. He maintained that under adverse circumstances she should cling more closely to his fortunes, and the only reason for her desertion of her husband was the one that with Richardson's superior means she would be better able to gratify her selfish desires and vain love of display.

The Recorder excluded the letter.

Mr. Graham then offered to put in evidence another letter of Mrs. McFarland, in which she declared she was the best-dressed lady in church, and only wanted the society of her husband to make her completely happy.

This letter was excluded and exceptions taken.

MRS. SAGE TO MR. M'FARLAND.

Mr. Gerry then offered the following letter from Mrs. Sage, dated at Charlestown, Mass., in 1867, inviting the prisoner to come up there with little Percy, and spend Christmas.

This letter was allowed, and is as follows:

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 8, 1867.

Mr. McFarland:

DEAR SIR: I received your letter last week; was very glad to hear that Percy was well and contented. I should like to see the little fellow very much. If you can, I should like to have you bring him on at Christmas. If not convenient then, as soon as you can, to spend a week or two. Danny is well and sends lots of love, and wants to see Percy very much. Please write us often as you can to let us know how Percy is getting along. I expect to have your girl here in a good school. Please write us as soon as you find one that suits you. Yours, truly,

A. A. SAGE.

PRESENTS FOR PERCY.

The following letter was also read by Mr. Gerry:

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 23, 1867.

Mr. McFarland:

DEAR SIR: Will you please to send me the address of your house where you board; we want to send Percy a box of New-Year's presents. I wish you would write me how often he gets his mother's weekly letters. I looked for you and Percy on at Christmas. I am in hopes to be able to come on in a few weeks and see him. Danny is well and sends lots of love. Please write soon, won't you? Yours, with respect,

A. A. SAGE.

"MY DEAR SON."

A letter from Mrs. Sage, dated Chelsea, July 7, 1866, was offered and read:

CHELSEA, July 7, 1866.

MY DEAR SON: I have been trying to write to you for two weeks, but I have not been well, and then every spare moment I am looking for a house, but have not got one yet, but hope to soon. We had a letter from Abby to-day; she and the children were well. We miss the little darling very much. Abby thinks she shall stay till September—it is such a good place for the children. Shall you go up there? If you do, be sure and come here. I often wish you were near so you could run in and see us, for I know you must be very lonesome; keep up good heart. It will soon be Fall, then yo will have your dear ones with you again I hope. I suppose you want to know how Mr. Sage is getting along; business is rather dull, not enough for him and Will to do, so Will is looking for a place. The girls work over to Charlestown, so I am alone most of the time. I have not any news to write. It has been the hottest weather here this week that I ever have. It seems to me I can't write much now so I will close. We all send love and kisses, hoping to see or hear from you soon. Your affectionate mother,

ABBY SAGE.

M'FARLAND SENDS A CHECK.

The following letter from Mrs. McFarland's father acknowledging the receipt of a check from the prisoner, was then read:

BOSTON, March 4, 1867.

Dear Mr. McFarland:

I received your check for $20, and am much obliged. The children are well in fine health, and send love to you. Accept my regards.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM SAGE.

DR. REUBEN A. VANCE.

Dr. Vance was recalled for the defense, and testified that he had heard all the testimony given on the trial, and knew of nothing given in evidence that induced him to give an opinion contrary to that he had already expressed as to the mental alienation of the prisoner on the night of Nov. 25, 1869, when the homicide occurred. The doctor testified also that a book shown him, the *Opal*, was a work issued from the Massachusetts State Lunatic Asylum, and edited by the insane inmates; had heard extracts from this very work read in medical colleges in order to show the mental capabilities of deranged people.

On cross-examination he said that Gray, Elwood and Buckingham were good authorities on insanity.

THE DEFENSE CLOSED.

Mr. Gerry then announced that the case for the defense was closed.

The prosecution then called the following witnesses:

THOMAS F. HOLDER.

Mr. Holder testified that he resided in Fall River, Mass.; had always resided there; was a son-in-law of Mr. Gilbert, of Jersey City; was at Mr. Gilbert's, in Jersey City, last Summer; arrived there on Aug. 19, 1869; his wife was with him; remained there about one month; left on the 14th of September; never saw Mr. McFarland there; never saw her at all until he met her at the Astor House when Mr. Richardson lay dying; she was not, to witness' knowledge, at Mr. Gilbert's while he (witness) was there; witness, after returning to Fall River, went back to Gilbert's; it was about one month after; arrived there on the 26th of October; stayed there only a few days; witness is lame; was so when at Gilbert's in Summer; was barely able to walk on crutches when he left there; witness' wife accompanied him when he went away from Gilbert's.

The witness being turned over to the defence, Mr. Gerry said: We have no questions to ask.

ERAD GILBERT.

Mr. Gilbert was sworn and testified that he lived in Jersey City, and is the father of Mrs. Calhoun; knew Mrs. McFarland; witness was at home during the whole of last Summer; Mrs. McFarland was not at his house, to his knowledge, at any time during last Summer; she was there for the first time since this trial began.

No cross-examination.

CURTIS F. GILBERT.

Mr. Gilbert testified that he is a son of the last witness; lives at No. 67 Morris-street, Jersey City, with his parents; was there during a great part of last Summer; thinks there is a family next door named Callahan; witness was not at home during the entire month of August; knows Mr. Holder, his brother-in-law; Mr. Holder and his wife (witness' sister) came to the house last Summer.

MRS. RICHARDSON OR MRS. M'FARLAND?

Judge Davis—Does you know Mrs. Richardson?

Mr. Gerry—I take exception to this term, "Mrs. Richardson;" it is assuming as a fact something not proved.

The Recorder—I think it would be better to call the lady Mrs. McFarland.

Judge Davis—Well, do you know Mrs. McFarland?

Witness—I know the lady who was formerly called Mrs. McFarland.

Q.—How did you wear your beard last summer? A.—I wore it very *long*, down to here, (pointing half way down his chest,) at that time.

Judge Davis—That's all.

WHY THE DEFENSE DID NOT CROSS-EXAMINE.

The Recorder (to the defense)—Do you wish to cross-examine?

Mr. Graham—Q., no, sir; the prosecution have put no questions touching the point, at all.

Judge Davis—Well, perhaps not.

THE PROSECUTION CLOSES.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The Recorder asked if the defense were ready to go to the jury.

THE SUMMING UP.

Mr. Graham, in reply, said he did not intend to address the jury this evening. He wished to refresh his memory as to the facts which had been given in evidence during the last four weeks since. He would say, however, that he was undecided whether, in fact, he would sum up the case at all—whether, under all the circumstances, it was not the better course, considering the length of time that had been occupied already, to let the case go to the jury simply under the charge of the Court. But the vast importance of this criminal trial, the great issues to his client dependent upon its result, and the pressing weight of his own oath as counsel, had somewhat changed his mind. Within a few minutes, too, he had consulted with the aged and honorable jurist who now sat beside his Honor on the bench, (alluding to Hon. Hugh Maxwell, who had lately come in and was invited to a seat beside the Recorder,) and on broaching the subject to him, that venerable gentleman said: "It becomes the duty of counsel in cases of great weight, and especially in an issue of life and death to fulfill their obligations to the utmost." That gentleman had once adorned the high position of prosecuting officer of this county—the place now so ably filled by Judge Garvin, and he (counsel) was constrained to defer to the opinion of his duty in the premises, when he was so advised with regard to it by the venerable man who is the oldest and probably the wisest lawyer in the State of New-York. He thought he required, therefore, a little time to revise the testimony, and, in the meanwhile, he requested that an adjournment might be had to 11 o'clock in the forenoon of to-morrow.

The Recorder—Allowing you a day to-morrow, I suppose you can close on Monday?

Mr. Graham—Yes, Sir; I shall be as brief as the importance of the issue will allow.

The Recorder—Then the prosecution can follow you on Monday.

The Court was then adjourned till to-day at 11 A. M.

CURRENT NOTES.

Corn and wheat promise well in East Tennessee.

Maine brags of one of its citizens who has grown a beard eighteen inches long in twelve months.

The Fort Smith (Kansas) *Footlight*, after flickering fitfully two or three weeks, has gone out.

Congressman ISAAC R. HAWKINS spoke at Huntington, Tenn., on Monday, and expressed himself warmly in opposition to Congressional interference in the affairs of the State.

A young man in Coldwater, Mich., suddenly lost his voice on Christmas, and he has been unable to speak since, except in his sleep, when he talks as fluently as ever.

One hundred and fifty-four persons were killed in 1869 on the railroads running into Philadelphia, or making direct connection with them near that city, and 360 persons injured.

Judge WALTER Q. GRESHAM, of Indiana, who fractured his leg recently, is getting along well, and will not be compelled to suffer amputation, as was at first feared.

The New-England Labor Reform League is to hold its May Convention in Boston on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, 22d, 23d, and 24th inst.

Mr. HARRY COULTER is training a boat's crew of the Quaker City Club, Philadelphia, for a contest with a crew from the Naval School at Annapolis.

The Detroit *Post* reports that there is a large number of unemployed and very reticent strangers in that city, and it begins to wonder whether they are Fenians.

Two young ladies of Peoria recently agreed to read SHAKESPEARE together, and one said: "Let us begin with 'Romeo and Juliet.'" "Why," exclaimed the other young lady of Peoria, "we can't read both of them at once."

The Jackson (Miss.) *Pilot* insists that the State Capitol is as safe as any in the country, and remarks that none but those who have labored to remove the Capitol, have found it in an "unsafe condition."

The Newark (N. J.,) *Journal* (Democratic) says, and appears very much pleased in believing, that not one in a hundred of the negro voters of New-Jersey will vote with the Democrats.

Senator FLANNIGAN has written to TEXAS that he believes the State is again right side up in the Union, and that as "proper excitement and vigilance is the life of this and all other nations," he trusts that its people will not again go beyond the true lines of safety.

In several towns in Vermont the Republicans and the Democrats are uniting in the calls for caucuses to nominate delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, that the best men may be selected regardless of political opinions. This is the case, notably, in Burlington.

A letter from Senator BROWNLOW is published in the Knoxville *Chronicle*, in which he says that many Tennessee claims on the Government are prejudiced by the extravagant amounts demanded; men, for instance, claiming to have lost by the Federal army more, twice over, than they ever possessed in the world.

The semi-centennial anniversary of Auburn Theological Seminary was appropriately observed on Wednesday, a very large number of the Presbyterian clergy of this State being present. Rev. SAMUEL H. GRIDLEY, D. D., delivered the historical address, and the corner-stone of a new library building was laid. The funds of the Seminary are about $200,000.

The Richmond *Dispatch* quietly says that if the members of the Virginia House of Delegates expect in this day of calamity in Richmond and poverty in Virginia that they are to have a hall fitted up for them with desks and all the confluements of modern legislative halls, they look for more than their forefathers had, and they were quite as good as their descendants!

As young SKUSE, of Rochester, who had one arm and one leg crushed, and the other leg broken, by falling from a moving railroad train, was lying unnoticed in the ditch, he hurled a stone at the next train which came along to attract attention. The stone went through the car window and hit a man who lives in the same city and ward as himself, but the train was not stopped, and so he did not then receive assistance in his painful condition.

Speaking of Mrs. MARSH, who murdered her four children, the Baltimore *Gazette* says that when, on Wednesday, she was informed of what she had done, no change was perceptible in her mental condition. She sits motionless, the picture of despair, her eyes dull and languid, and she constantly complains of frontal neuralgia, from which she had suffered long before the commission of the deed for which she is incarcerated. Upon all subjects except those connected with her children, she speaks rationally enough. Her mother, Mrs. DWYER, is still improving in health and strength.

Hon. A. MORRISON, of the Canadian Parliament, has written to Hon. CHESKEY AMES, of Oswego, that the bill to incorporate the Ontario and Erie Ship Canal Company, to increase the facilities of communication between Ontario and the upper lakes, has passed both Houses of the Canadian Parliament, and that immediately after the prorogation of Parliament, which will take place about May 10, he will call a meeting of the provisional directors in Niagara to elect officers and perfect the other preliminary matters requisite to place the canal scheme satisfactorily before the leading commercial men, traders and ship-owners in the United States and Canada.

Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM was dined by officers of his old division in Memphis, on Friday evening. In responding to the toast in his honor Gen. CHEATHAM said they all knew he could not make a speech—that the longest speech he ever made was when the disheartening news of the last days of the Confederacy reached them in camp one night in North Carolina; that then the boys all gathered around him to tell them what to do; some wanted to fight it out still, others to go to Mexico, &c.; he told them to go home, obey the laws and make good citizens; and then he saw their heads droop as if all hope was gone, and one by one they quietly went to their quarters.

The Cleveland *Herald* relates that soon after SOULE's return to this country, he was dining at Willard's in Washington, when Gen. SCOTT entered and took a seat near, but neither recognized the other. Mr. SOULE hastily concluded his dinner and left the room, and to a gentleman who remarked upon the occurrence, Gen. SCOTT said: "Sir, he knew too well my sentiments about the Ostend Conference, and the conspirators and the traitors to the country and to all its enemies, to speak to me. I could hardly avoid speaking to him, but if I had, the tone would have grated harshly on his ears. I am a man of war. My business is to conduct its armies when my country is at war, but I have always tried to prevent war, and I have been more than once successful in doing it. Soule is a man of peace, and he has been trying to plunge us into war. If he had seen as much of the horrors of war as I have, he might act differently; but he must know enough of them to lead him in the paths of peace, were he not the ready advocate of the slave power that rules the country."

A DREAM OF ARCADY.

The Utopian Scheme for Appropriating Broadway—The Swindle Fully Exposed Before the Governor.

The delegation that waited upon Gov. HOFFMAN, at Albany, Wednesday, to oppose the arcade swindle, was composed of the largest property-owners on Broadway. It consisted of the following merchants, representing over $350,000,000:

John O. Jones, A. T. Stewart, Edward S. Jaffray, Edward Matthews, C. E. Detmold, R. H. Lowry, President Bank of the Republic; Thos. Page, Josiah Jex, George Rand, Hugh Auchincloss, on behalf of Grace Church; B. L. Solomon, W. Hoffman, on behalf of John David Wolfe; Lorillard Spencer, E. P. Davis, receiver and trustee of S. L. and P. V. Rouiadry; E. W. Ward, for Cortland Palmer and Charles A. Mason; T. Lorillard, for Lorillard estate; Joseph Sampson, E. N. Tauck, Jr., for estate of Thomas Suffern; Elisha Brooks, for Brooks Brothers; Wm. Lainbeer, Chas. L. Tiffany, Robert Buck, for Pacific Bank and Pacific Insurance Company; Francis A. Palmer, for Broadway Bank; Stephen Phillips, O. B. Potter, Samuel H. Valentine, representing S. M. Valentine; Peter Gilsey, Richard Wade Bleecker, President North American Fire Insurance Company; John S. Suttpen, for self and Leonard Appleby; D. B. Fearing, of Trinity Buildings; Charles Johnson, D. Henry Hatch, F. Maynard, for self and Equitable Life Insurance Company; B. F. Beekman, for self and Shoe and Leather Bank; Edmund A. Smith, Thomas Storm, Robert B. Coleman, Thomas Faye, Jesse A. Marshall, H. P. Fowler, S. W. Andrews, F. H. Amidon, Robert Carter, Edmund R. Jones, G. M. Ogden, clerk of Trinity Church, in behalf of the church; G. A. Halsey, for Augustus Schell and Eleanor K. Jay; William Astor, for William B. Astor and self; E. S. Higgins, John Ritchie, George W. F. Lord, (Lord & Taylor.) James J. Roosevelt, Henry Hilton, John J. Moore, for Henry Barclay's estate; Matthew Morgan's Sons, Francis A. Palmer, representing the Broadway Tabernacle Church. Several real estate associations were represented. The Committee of the East-side Association consisted of W. A. Whitbeck, (Chairman,) R. D. Hatch, W. R. Martin, P. G. Weaver and Syms Clark; Westside Association, Charles Creary, (Chairman,) Robert Ward, Charles E. Quackenbush, P. J. Hubert and M. Whitbeck. The Committee representing the Citizens' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, of which John Foley is Chairman, were Thomas McClelland, M. Stern, J. T. Daly, Charles Creary and W. A. Whitbeck.

They were received in the Senate Chamber, where, at 12 o'clock, the Governor took the chair for the purpose of hearing the arguments for and against the measure.

Mr. EDWARD S. JAFFRAY spoke against the iniquitous measure, in substance, as follows:

"Broadway is the central thoroughfare and principal business street of the commercial metropolis of the United States. The prosperity and welfare of this great avenue are of national importance. Whatever destroys or seriously interrupts the business of Broadway, affects more or less the interests of forty millions of people. We consequently consider that it is unwise and impolitic to give up this immensely valuable avenue to any set of speculators to experiment upon. The construction which the corporators in this bill propose to undertake is perhaps the greatest engineering operation that has ever been tried. They propose to remove the whole of the street to a depth of twenty-two feet or more, thus undermining nine-tenths of the houses, and to partially reconstruct their buildings by putting new foundations to them. They also propose to dig away and appropriate one hundred feet on each street running out of Broadway. When these operations get fairly under way there will be a complete state of chaos and confusion, rendering not only Broadway totally useless and impassable, but locking up all the adjoining property on each side of the City to the other. They ask for only five years to complete their work, but it is easy to see that a work of such magnitude cannot be completed within any reasonable time. The corporators seek to obtain a vast amount of property, as far nearly as twenty ten than five years. It is a well-ascertained fact that if commerce be forcibly ejected from its established locality, and kept out of it for a considerable time, it finds for itself new channels, and when the old locality is again ready for its use it seldom returns thither, but remains in the new position that it has found. Broadway, the most important thoroughfare on this continent, which owes its importance to the vast sums expended by property-owners on its line, ought not to be subjected to such an experiment. The interruption of travel, the risk of danger to property and life, and the possible permanent insecurity of the whole surface of the street, as proposed, are too great to be estimated. Nothing short of a plain imperative public necessity could possibly justify the State authorities in placing such interests in jeopardy, even if the plan were less purely experimental. The sound principle which should govern public works of this character is this: When private property must be occupied, taken or subjected to risk for the public benefit, or under the force of law, the same care should be exercised in protecting it that a provident owner would exercise and the same value be given that a fair purchaser would pay. The bill, it is true, makes a show of fairness by providing that this shall only be done after the consent of a majority of owners of lots on the line of the route shall have been obtained. This safeguard amounts to nothing. The whole route of the Arcade Railway is about eighteen miles. The portion covered by valuable buildings and used for extensive commerce is not more than six miles. Thus, two-thirds of the lots being in the upper part of the island and a great proportion unoccupied, there would be no difficulty in obtaining the consent of their owners, and a majority of names could in this way be secured.

Mr. WILLIAM DETMOLD, a practical engineer, commented at length upon the insuperable difficulties connected with the proposed works.

Mr. A. T. STEWART said: It seems to me hardly necessary to say anything on this subject. I have been now nineteen years engaged in the discussion of the business traffic of the City. I have been once here before on a similar occasion, when Excellency Gov. Seymour, in respecting the passage of a bill which he vetoed. I have not considered it necessary that I or the gentlemen connected with me, who appear before you, should urge you to withhold your sanction from this bill, for I have no hesitation in saying that the bill itself is one

The Board reserves the right, however, to make such alterations as they may deem expedient in particular cases.

The Board will receive applications for license from Thursday, the 12th instant, until the first Monday in June. Licenses granted by the Metropolitan Board of Excise will be replaced by licenses from the Brooklyn Board, a rebate from the license fee being allowed for the unexpired term of said license.

The Board then went into Executive Session.

J. Q. OSBORNE'S WILL.

A Physician's Estate in Litigation—The Rights of Heirs-at-Law.

An action has been commenced in the Supreme Court by LOUIS MICHEL, who claims to be an executor of the last will and testament of JOHN Q. OSBORNE, deceased, against CHARLES STETSON, Jr., of the Astor House, to compel an accounting of certain property and effects, which, it is said, belong to the estate. The deceased was a physician. He served in the Mexican war and also in the late war with much distinction. He was a bachelor, and died about January, 1868, at No. 680 Broadway, at which place he had previously fitted up some apartments in very costly style, and had furnished a library with choice books, and also a laboratory. When taken ill in January, 1868, it appears that he had no relatives in the City, and his principal friend was CHAS. A. STETSON, Jr., of the Astor House. During his brief illness the STETSON family were unremitting in their efforts to make Dr. OSBORNE as comfortable as possible. Servants were sent from the Astor House to attend him, and the plaintiff, LOUIS MICHEL, was called in as a physician. From the papers in the case it appears that shortly before his death OSBORNE made a will, whereby MICHEL and STETSON were appointed executors. By the terms of the will several articles of jewelry were bequeathed to the STETSON family, and other valuable articles were given to Mr. JOHNSON and his wife, of Baltimore. All the rest of his property, real or personal, was bequeathed to Mrs. C. HIGGINS, of Rochester, an aunt of the testator. After OSBORNE'S death, his body was put into a vault on the west side of the City, and sometime subsequently it was interred in Greenwood at an expense of $300. It is alleged that on the day after his death, the Astor House servants who attended upon him were seen wearing OSBORNE'S clothes. All the property in the well-furnished apartments of the deceased was taken possession of by the Public Administrator. Among this property was a tin box which deceased had for some time before kept in a vault of the East River Bank. No complete inventory of the effects was made by the Public Administrator, and after a time Mr. STETSON applied to that official, told him that he was an executor of the deceased, and demanded possession of the property, which was delivered to him. The Public Administrator refused to recognize the plaintiff, because he knew nothing of his responsibility. About three months after OSBORNE'S death Mr. STETSON took the property, stored it, and after a few months it was duly advertised and sold. The latter also gained possession of a $1,000 United States bond, which had been in the hands of Messrs. GROESBECK & Co., of Broad-st., they deducting their legal commissions. Mrs. HIGGINS, aunt of the deceased, of Rochester, then came forward and made her claim, and induced MICHEL, the plaintiff, to take out letters of administration. The latter said he made repeated efforts to induce Mr. STETSON to act with him as a co-executor, but without any result. Finally all the facts of the case were embodied in a petition to the Surrogate, and, after much delay, this suit was commenced against Mr. STETSON for the purpose of recovering the value of property alleged to have been wrongfully converted. The defendant's answer is in substance a general denial. Upon the complaint and affidavits an order of arrest was obtained, and thereupon Mr. STETSON moved before Judge BARNARD to have the order vacated. In his affidavit read on the motion Mr. STETSON swears that he received certain articles of the deceased; that they were sold in pursuance of law, and that the full value was realized. He still has money in his hands belonging to the estate. It also appears that STETSON tendered a bond in the sum of $2,000 to the Surrogate, and letters were granted to him. He then made a motion for leave to file a supplemental answer, which motion was granted in December last on payment of costs. The order to this effect was served in December, but never complied with. The case came before Judge CARDOZO yesterday, on a motion to compel a compliance with the order of December. The Court decided that he could afford the plaintiff no relief in the premises. The defendant having failed to comply with the order, he must be presumed to have waived the defense which he set up as an executor.

For the plaintiff, Mr. G. S. B. STILLMAN; for defendant, Messrs. DEVELIN, MILLER and TRULL.

LAW REPORTS.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

All those applicants for admission to the practice, who have not been favorably reported by Committee, and who desire a further examination, are requested to be in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court, at 9 o'clock this (Friday) morning. By order of the Court.
D. W. CLARKE,
Clerk of the General Term.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER—CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.

Robert S. D. Simmons vs. *The Steam-boat Spray.*—This was an appeal by the claimant of the above steam-boat from a decree of the District Court for $1,027 75, the amount of damages sustained by the libelant by reason of a collision which occurred in the East River, Sept. 10, 1866, between the British schooner *Elizabeth*, of which the libelant was master and owner, and the barge *Ezra Allen*, the schooner being at the time in tow of the steam-boat. The libelant alleged that the schooner was being towed from the Brooklyn side of the river to pier No. 6 on the New-York side, and that when about two-thirds of the way across, the *Ezra Allen* was seen coming up in tow of a tug. That when the danger of collision became apparent the tug towing the barge stopped and endeavored to gain sternway, but that the *Spray*, instead of going ahead, by which means the schooner might have crossed the bows of the barge without damage, also stopped, and so occasioned the collision. The claimants alleged that the position of the schooner on the Brooklyn side was such that the steam-boat was obliged to tow her out by a hawser, and that her berth on the New-York side was to be such that the steam-boat would have to take her alongside. That the steam-boat proceeded to execute this maneuver in the usual manner, by getting sufficient headway on the schooner, and then stopping and allowing her to come alongside; but that the schooner, instead of keeping her helm steady and coming alongside as directed, put it a-starboard and went down the river, thus occasioning the collision. The claimants also insisted that the libelant could not maintain the libel in his own name.

Held by the Court—That the objection that the libelant cannot maintain the libel in his own name is groundless. He was master of the schooner and in a foreign port. He held the legal title to the schooner, though the equitable title was in others. As to them he was both agent and trustee. He made the contract for towage with the claimants. For these reasons he is entitled to prosecute the libel. (The Commander-in-Chief, 1 Wall, 43, 51. Benedict's Admiralty, section 384, and cases cited.) That on the question of negligence on the part of the steam-boat, the Court fully concurs in the conclusion of the District Court, that the propriety of attempting to tow a schooner across the East River, where the danger of collision is so great, at the end of a hawser forty fathoms long, may well be doubted, and certainly there was no occasion to wait till the steam-boat was nearly across before going alongside; that, at all events, it was negligence to cast off the schooner just at the moment when the barge was approaching, and leave her to the chances that her headway would be sufficient to enable her to cross the track of the barge. But that, on the other hand, it was the duty of the master and crew of the schooner to avoid the collision if practicable; and that, when the barge was more than 200 feet off the schooner's helm was put hard a-starboard, and her direction changed down the river when under her own headway only, and on a slack tide. That the testimony of the libelant is not reliable, that the negligence of both steam-boat and schooner co-operated to produce the collision, and it is impossible to apportion the injury in any ascertainable proportion to the fault of either. That it is, therefore, a proper case for imposing upon each an equal share of the loss, and the decree must be modified accordingly without costs to either party.

For libelant, Thomas D. Hall; for appellant, Beebe, Donohue & Cooke.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 5.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

ACTION AGAINST AN ESTATE FOR THE SUPPORT OF AN ILLEGITIMATE CHILD—$500 A YEAR ALLOWED.

Forde vs. *The Executors of the Estate of James McClusky, deceased.*—This action, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, was concluded today by a verdict in favor of plaintiff. When the testimony for plaintiff had been concluded, in the progress of the trial, counsel for defendant moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that the letter of deceased to plaintiff, if taken as genuine and constituting an agreement between the parties, was void in not stating a valuable consideration. The Judge denied the motion, holding the discontinuance of the suit for seduction, the consideration upon which the letter was written, to be a sufficient consideration. In charging the jury, the Judge held that the plaintiff could not recover for the whole amount necessary for the support of the child up to the age of 21, before the time had expired, but could recover, if at all, for the amount which had accrued up to the time of commencing the action, and in proportion to the amount claimed. The limit of their finding would be $1,000. The complaint claimed compensation at the rate of $1,000 a year. The jury reduced it one-half and found a verdict for plaintiff for $500, up to Jan. 1, 1867.

Christopher Fine for plaintiff; Mann and Parsons for defendants.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF $3,600.

The Bank of North America vs. *Russell Dart et al.*—This case was once tried, and the jury disagreed. From the pleadings it appears that in the year 1861, when country bank-notes were in circulation and at a discount, the Bank of North America was accustomed to employ Henderson & Dart, brokers, in this City, to take these uncurrent funds daily, have them exchanged into current funds, and return the proceeds, receiving a small commission for their services. Under these circumstances, a package of $3,600 was received by Henderson & Dart from plaintiff, to be exchanged, and, after the money had reached the office of Henderson & Dart, Mr. Dart, one of the defendants, entered the office with a check of Henderson & Dart for over $3,600 which had been presented the day previous and returned through the bank. At the conclusion of defendant's [illegible] it was alleged, with a knowledge by defendant, Dart, that the $3,600 belonged to plaintiff, and he induced Henderson and Dart to pay the protested check, which was done by making a deposit of the money in the bank of Henderson & Dart, defendant immediately presenting his check and receiving payment.

Plaintiff now sues to recover the money from the defendants, on the ground that it was received by them with a knowledge that it belonged to plaintiff. The whole case turned on the question whether defendant knew or not, at the time he received payment, that such payment was made with funds belonging to plaintiff. The evidence wholly failing to bring such knowledge home to defendant, the Judge granted a motion to nonsuit, and dismissed the complaint.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 5.

By Judge Cardozo.

Gagnebin *vs.* Frey; motion denied, $10 costs to abide event.

Merritt *vs.* Ely; motion granted and reference ordered.

Penfield *vs.* James; motion granted for an allowance of three per cent.

Stover *vs.* Rhoades; motion denied, costs to abide event.

Fisher *vs.* Booth; motion granted, $10 costs to abide event.

Devlin *vs.* Tomlinson; order granted.

Uhlman *vs.* Waite; motion to change place of trial denied, costs to abide the event.

Whale *vs.* De Reeves; Campbell *vs.* Levinson; Morton *vs.* Scovill; motions granted.

Snedden *vs.* High; reference ordered.

Hetfield *vs.* Town of Queensburg; motion denied, $10 costs to abide event.

Valentine *vs.* Pelton; decree granted.

Tantet *vs.* Groh; motion denied, with $5 costs.

Palmer *vs.* Stepton; motion granted, with $10 costs of motion.

Hetfield *vs.* Town of Queenstown; motion to place cause on short calendar granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
73	Bain vs. Brown.	102	Union Petroleum Co. vs. Blevin Oil Co.
74	Gerding vs. Kobbe.	104	Roberts vs. Rhinelander.
75	Beamish, receiver, vs. Gut. Percha Mfg. Co.	105	Gilbert vs. Gilbert.
82	Dugan vs. Duryea.	106	Flanders vs. Prot. Epis. So. of N. Y., &c.
85	Drake vs. Heron.	107	Clark vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.
86	Bouillon vs. Desiger.	109	Calkins vs. Beattie.
87	Mott vs. The Mayor.	110	Erie Railway vs. Drew.
90	Attrill vs. Sewanwick.	111	Orser vs. Glenville Woolen Co.
97	Connell vs. Graves.		
98	Powell vs. Fenner.		
99	Monarque vs. Monarque.		
100	The Mayor vs. Board of Excise.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
26	Weble, vs. Jaffe.	161	Dilber vs. Balch.
39	Crosby vs. Ripley.	171	Alderson vs. Silvested.
40	Crosby vs. Lewis.	173	Sas vs. Oelrichs.
75	Stuart vs. Trosk, Jr.	191	Glasson vs. Glasson.
94	Rodman vs. McClellan.	198	Security Ins. Co. vs. Jameson.
108	Hoar vs. Hoar.	201	Ellison vs. Stanley.
117	Trainor vs. Orser.	210	Black vs. Stiles.
122	Sattig vs. Hirsch.	213	Siebecker vs. Levy.
123	Ward vs. Dunn.	214	Perkerty vs. Schmitt.
125	Kochn vs. Bayard.	218	Wright vs. Wright.
136	Central City Ins. Co. vs. Florida R.R. Co.	228	Carroll vs. Delanen.
137	Fitch vs. Patterson.	230	Hamill vs. Hamill.
149	Leonard vs. Ryder.	231	Same vs. Same.
155	Steiner vs. Leonard.	232	Pollard vs. Blair.
156	Fisk, Jr., vs. Albany and Susquehanna R. R. Co.	242	Nat. B'k of Metropolis vs. Pomeroy.
158	Lute vs. Rheal.	250	Travis vs. Williamson.

The call begins at No. 252—National Coal Gas Company vs. Holdrege.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

1683	Rhodes vs. Dymock.	1907	Britton vs. Allwood.
1731	Heidenberg vs. Carpenter.	1911	Andrews vs. McCormick.
1455	Levy vs. Cassidy.	1913	Herwitz vs. Allie.
1490	McLean vs. Bodfish.	1917	Maxey vs. Fish.
1882	Steel vs. Farrar.	1919	Rose vs. Collins.
1899	Heerbrandt vs. Krake.	1923	Miller vs. Combination Brick Press Company.
1901	McCarren vs. Chadbourne.	1927	Gilbert vs. Rand.
1903	Comstock vs. Conover.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1073	Horsthall vs. Lewison.	1148	Gallagher vs. Gillespie.
925	Crane vs. Heath.	1153	Jacob vs. Brown.
928	Ryan vs. Heath.	1159	Newell vs. Landon.
1004	Koch vs. Bonitz.	1161	Buck vs. Amidon.
1062	Stern vs. Dunseith.	1162	Lichtenstadter vs. Engel.
	Kernin vs. Bowie.	1164	Rosenfield vs. Claflin.
1040	Thayer vs. Ostrander.	1166	Bradley vs. Fibel.
1143	Kilpatrick vs. Brett.		

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1119	Hanford vs. Bailey.	1130	Simons vs. Wolf.
1029	Whitmore vs. Taylor.	1147	Merwede vs. Klein.
1113	Theis vs. Roeckel.	1149	Nostrand vs. Bogs.
1115	Harvie vs. Hilliard.	1151	Handiside vs. Wilson.
1128	Wagner vs. Wagner.	1152	Gibbons vs. Schonfeld.
1131	Sloane vs. Simpson.		
1133	Storm vs. Collier.	1165	Poole vs. Freese.
1135	Smith vs. Shiels.	1165½	Poole vs. Freese.
1136	Bixby vs. Eaton.		
1138	Reed vs. Weble.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. James Hennessey and John Alexander; robbery.	5	The People vs. James Conway and Frank Shaler; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. Hamilton S. Adams, Henry Woods and Titus L. Overocker; robbery.	6	The People vs. John Burns, Chas. Winch and John Ellis; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. Joseph Wilson; forgery.	7	The People vs. George Fell; felonious assault and battery.
4	The People vs. Rodney M. Pomeroy; false pretenses.	8	The People vs. Michael Cooney; assault and battery.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.		Nos.	
60	Amson vs. Cohen.	84	Beer vs. Walter, Sheriff, &c.
61	Riley vs. Turnbull.	85	O'Leary vs. Same.
65	Gross vs. Lenz.	86	Mount vs. Platte et al.
73	Dennis vs. Well.	87	Recht vs. Middleton.
74	Worn vs. Horn.	88	McLean vs. Haynes.
76	Schmidt vs. Gross.	89	Rich vs. Tighe et al.
78	Childs vs. Bothwell.	90	Everett vs. Murray.
79	Dooley vs. Fitzsimmons et al.	91	Cassidy vs. Flanagan et al.
80	McNabb vs. Voorhees.	92	Valentine vs. Ash.
81	Brooks vs. Sullivan.		
82	Schold vs. Schmidt.		

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 5, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111⅛	50	N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	97¾
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	110¾	700	do.	97⅞
27,500	do.	110¾	1900	do.	98⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	b3 113	250	do. bet. call	98⅛
5,000	do.	112⅞	1000	do.	98
56,000	do.	112¾	800	do. s60	97⅞
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '67	113⅛	100	do. s60	97⅝
85,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	113⅛	60,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs.	
56,000	do.	s3 113⅛		do.	94¼
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	113⅜	20,000	do.	94⅜
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	60¼	10,000	do.	94½
10,000	do.	60⅛	200	do.	102¼
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	55⅛	1200	Reading	102⅛
10,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c.	69¾	1400	do.	102⅜
12,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	23½	10	L. S. & M. So.	98
20,000	do.	23½	2150	do.	98⅛
5,000	Ark. 7s, is. to L. R. & F. S. R.	75¼	2600	do.	98⅜
			100	do.	98⅜
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	92¼	300	do. bet. call	98¼
2,000	Erie 3d M.	86¼	98	Clev. & P.	106
4,000	Erie 4th M.	84½	300	do.	106⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	87¼	200	Chi. & Alt.	114
			53	Chic. & N. W.	81
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st	95	100	do. s15	81
3,000	Tol. & W. 2d	82½	100	do. s60	80
500	A. & T. H. 1st M.	95	200	do.	81⅛
2,000	Tol. & W. Con. Con'vt. Bds.	79½	500	do.	81¼
			100	do.	81⅜
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	98½	1100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91½
6,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	98	100	do. bet. call	91⅝
1,000	C. & T. S. F. B.	101	100	do.	91¾
1,000	Chi. & Alt., 1st	102½	100	do.	91½
5,000	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98	100	N. J. Central	109½
5,000	Ohio & Miss. Con. Bds.	87	1000	do.	109¼
			100	do.	109½
2,000	M. & S. P. 1st M.	93½	200	Chi. & R. I.	122
5,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	85	200	do.	122⅛
			250	Mil. & St. P.	65
1,000	do.	85⅛	100	do.	65⅛
10,000	do.	85¼	600	do.	65¼
25,000	do. bet. call	85⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	78¾
1,000	Lake S. Div. B.	98	300	do.	79
20	Cent. Nat. Bank	111	300	do. bet. call	79
20	Bk. St. of N. Y. ex div	106	154	Tol., W. & W.	53¾
			400	do.	53¾
25	Park Bank	168	600	do.	53¾
100	West. Un. T.	32¾	300	do. b. c. b30	53½
200	do. bet. call	32¾	25	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	94⅜
100	Mariposa Pf.	17	600	Ohio & Miss.	37¾
400	do. bet. call	17¼	3200	do.	37⅝
200	do.	17⅛	20	do.	37½
200	Boston W. P.	17¾	10	Ohio & M. Pf.	75
100	Pacific Mail	42¾	200	Del., L. & W. R.	112
1100	do. bet. call	42¾	200	Morris & Essex	92½
100	Con. Coal of Md.	27¼	40	do.	92⅝
	bet. call	26	600	Bos., H. & E. R.	5¾
100	do.		200	N. Y. & N. H. R.	150
10	Cum. Coal & Iron bet. call	45	100	H. & St. J. B. Pf.	110
		45	200	D. & S. C. R.	108
15	A. M. U. Ex.	41	200	Col., C. & Ind. C.	19¼
400	Harlem R. R.	142	200	do.	19¼

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	110¾	$500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	110⅛
1,000	do.	110	30,000	do.	110½
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111¼	20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅛
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111¼	25,000	do.	113⅛
20,000	do.	110⅛	20,000	do.	113⅛
10,000	do.		10,000	do.	113⅛
10,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	112¾	1,000	do.	113⅛
500	do.	113	30,000	do.	113⅛
20,000	do.	112⅞			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	23½	200	N. Y. C. & H. R.	98⅛
10,000	Missouri 6s	92½	100	do. bet. call	98¼
3,000	do.	92¼	600	do.	98⅛
4,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.	86	200	Reading	102¼
			2300	do.	102⅛
1,000	Rome & W. 1st	86	2500	do. bet. call	102⅜
1,000	W. U. T. 7s Bds	100	1200	do.	102½
10,000	C. & N. W. Con. con. bs.	87	60	Mich. Central	129¼
			1000	Lake S. & M. S.	98
4,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.	85¾	22	do.	97¾
			50	do.	98
38	Bank Commerce	120	100	do. bet. call	98⅛
300	West. U. Tel.	32¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91
10	do.	32⅞		bet. call	91⅛
10	Mariposa Pf.	17¼	100	Mil. & St. P.	65
400	Pacific M. bet. c.	43	1000	T., W. & W.	54
100	A. M. U. Ex.	41	200	do.	54⅛
200	U. S. Ex.	45	200	Ohio & Miss.	37¾
50,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer.	94½	100	do.	37⅝
			100	do.	38
30,000	do.	94⅝	100	do.	38
20,000	do.	94¾	500	do.	38⅛
20,000	do. bet. call	94¾	200	Ohio & Miss Pf.	74½
20,000	do.	94⅝	300	C., C. & Ind. C.	19¼
400	Chic. & R. I.	122⅛	200	Bos., H. & Erie R	5¾

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

100	Cumberland	53	100	Chic. & N. W.	81⅛
200	Quick. M. Co.	9¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pfd.	91¼
100	West. U. Tel.	32⅞	50,000	Amer. Gold	114⅛
100	Pac. Mail	b3 42¾	100	Erie	22⅝
300	do.	42⅝	100	Mil. & St. P.	65⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	98⅛	200	Newark & C. R.	
600	Reading	102⅜	100	do.	22
100	L. S. & M. S. R.	b3 98⅜	100	Grass Valley	22
200	do.	97⅞	4000	do.	24
200	Ohio & Miss.	38⅛	300	Bos. H. & Erie	5⅝
100	Clev. & Pitts.	106½			

THURSDAY, May 5—P. M.

The sales of Gold today were at 114⅛@¼@⅛@¼ ₱ cent. The market was quiet, and the feeling dull through the forenoon, but later in the day, on a reported improvement in Exchange, there was some tendency to firmness at 114⅛@114¼ ₱ cent. The early sales of Exchange, 60 days London, by the standard drawers, were at 109¾ ₱ cent. net, and subsequently at 109½ ₱ cent., less a sixteenth brokerage. The Cotton receipts this week look to 65,000 bales, a large figure for May, and about 15,000 bales about of the so-considered heavy receipts for the closing week in April. Regarded in their influence upon Exchange, these receipts are equal to about six and a half millions Gold, going very far to balance the large current business in Foreign Merchandise. But aside from Cotton Bills, the amount of Exchange now making is important, as United States 5-20s afford no decided inducement as a remittance to London or the Continent.

In the Public Funds today the following offers were made to the Sinking Fund at the Treasury Office at noon, $4,828,050 in amount, from which $2,000,000 were accepted. The amount tendered was something of a surprise, considering that several of the great dealers, like JAY COOKE & Co. and FISK & HATCH, made no offers whatever, and the weakness of the 1867s after the awards was also remarked upon. But the truth seems to be that the very rapid rise since ten days, and the heavy sums purchased by speculators on the appearance of the advance from 110 to 112 ₱ cent., have induced extensive realizations, and some of the operations today are traced pretty direct to a wealthy Boston concern that bought heavily in this market at 110½ to 112 ₱ cent., and who are content to make a handsome "turn" on their good judgment and confidence. The same concern bought large sums of 60 days' paper, Bankers' acceptances, at 6½@7 ₱ cent., which they could now turn at a profit of 1 ₱ cent.

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S, MAY 5.

Lawrence Bros. & Co.		**Leland Bros. & Co.**	
$5,000 '62, r.	111.03	50,000 '67, c.	111.30
10,000 '67, c.	111.08	50,000 '67, c.	111.42
5,000 '65, c., n.	111.03	50,000 '67, c.	111.67
H. Doubleday.		**Cyrus Peck.**	
6,000 '65, o.	110.60	100,000 '67, r.	112.25
Ed. Sweet & Co.		**Lewis S. Craven.**	
2,000 '64, c.	110.59	50,000 '65, c., n.	111.67
500 '62, r.	110.59	**C. P. Bailey.**	
2,200 '65, c., n.	110.59	20,000 '65, c., n.	110.94
2,000 '65, r., n.	110.59	1,800 '65, c.	111.19
2,800 '67, c.	110.59	**White, Morris & Co.**	
15,500 '67, r.	110.59	1,500 '62, c.	111.04
1,000 '68, c.	110.65	2,150 '64, c.	111.04
10,000 '65, c., n.	110.75	2,350 '65, c., o.	111.04
16,000 '65, c., n.	111.15	6,000 '65, c., o.	111.04
8,000 '64, c.	110.25	12,000 '67, c.	111.04
5,000 '67, c.	111.10	**Baker & Kitchen.**	
7,000 '64, c.	110.20	27,500 '65, c., n.	110.98
1,000 '65, c., o.	110.20	22,500 '67, r.	111.02
2,400 '65, c., o.	110.28	30,000 '65, c.	111.14
1,000 '62, r.	110.28	[illegible]	111.40
3,000 '67, c.	110.42	[illegible]	111.45
50,000 '65, c., n.	111.10	[illegible]	111.53
13,000 '62, c.	110.42	**Turner Brothers.**	
15,000 '64, c.	110.25	1,600 '62, c.	110.56
10,000 '64, c.	110.35	1,000 '64, c.	110.56
5,000 '64, r.	110.35	1,000 '65, c.	110.56
3,000 '65, r.	110.23	12,700 '65, c., o.	110.56
15,000 '65, c., n.	110.67	1,000 '65, c., n.	110.56
20,000 '67, c.	110.79	500 '68, c.	111.10
20,000 '65, c., n.	110.85	10,000 '67, r.	111.10
20,000 '67, c.	110.91	**Humbert Brothers.**	
25,000 '65, c., n.	110.91	10,000 '67	111.14
17,000 '65, c., n.	110.15	3,300 '62	111.75
74,000 '65, r.	110.15	3,300 '64	111
17,000 '67, c.	110.15	7,000 '65, n.	111.14
Thos. Reed & Co.		30,000 '67	111.14
75,000 '64, c.	110.99¾	**Drexel, Winthrop & Co.**	
Reid, Lee & Content.		2,000 '64, c.	110.74
50,000 '65, n.	110.89	5,000 '65, c., o.	110.74
50,000 '65, n.	110.99	5,000 '65, r., o.	110.74
100,000 '65, n.	111.24	12,000 '65, c., o.	110.84
100,000 '65, n.	111.44	4,000 '67, c.	110.84
C. F. Voorishoffer.		12,000 '65, r., n.	110.90
25,000 '65, n.	110.55	12,000 '67, r.	110.95
J. S. Stanton.		17,000 '68, r.	110.95
20,000 '65, n.	110.88	2,000 '68, r.	110.95
Hatch & Foote.		**Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.**	
14,200 '65, r.	110.70	100,000 '67, r.	111.30
10,000 '65, r.	110.75	41,400 '65, r.	110.89
10,000 '65, c.	110.79	25,000 '65, r.	110.91
10,000 '67, c.	110.85	27,000 '62, r.	110.91
2,000 '68, c.	110.70	3,100 '65, r., o.	110.90
2,150 '62, r.	110.70	1,900 '65, r., o.	110.90
1,750 '64, c.	110.70	5,600 '64, c.	110.90
3,400 '65, c.	110.70	6,650 '67, c.	110.90
E. L. Lee.		2,000 '65, c., n.	110.90
30,250 '64, c.	111	**Marx & Co.**	
450 '62	111	4,000 '62, r.	110.82
11,000 '65, n.	110.36	25,000 '67, r.	110.74
30,000 '65, r., c.	110.75	25,000 '67, r.	110.79
11,500 '62, r.	111.43	22,000 '67, c.	110.70
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.		25,000 '67, c.	110.75
10,000 '65, r.	110.65	25,000 '67, c.	110.80
17,000 '64, c.	110.68	25,000 '67, c.	110.85
20,000 '65, c., n.	110.88	25,000 '67, c.	110.82
20,000 '65, c., n.	110.78	25,000 '64, c.	110.72
30,000 '65, c.	110.98	50,000 '65, r., o.	110.73
Friedman & Salomon.		50,000 '65, c., n.	110.88
50,000 '65, c.	110.90	2,000 '67, c.	111.29
50 '64, c.	110.99	**Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.**	
1,000 '65, c.	110.99	6,200 '65, c., n.	110.85
4,700 '67, c.	110.90	2,050 '67, c.	110.55
27,000 '65, c., n.	110.90	**Vermilye & Co.**	
25,000 '65, c., n.	110.79	113,300 '62, r.	111.11
25,000 '65, c., n.	110.90	[illegible]	111.11
1,300 '65, c., n.	110.72	[illegible]	111.11
1,900 '67, c.	110.72	[illegible]	111.11
60,000 '65, c., n.	110.72	[illegible]	111.11
Bates & Brown.		[illegible]	111.11
5,000 '67	110.66	[illegible]	111.11
27,000 '65, r., o.	110.79	[illegible]	111.11
70,000 '64	110.92	[illegible]	111.11
4,000 '65, o.	110.54	[illegible]	111.11
100,000 '65, n.	110.54	641,650 '65, c., n.	111.11
Gibson, Beadleston & Co.			
20,000 '65, n.	110.67		
Total			$4,828,050

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF 5-20S BY TREASURY.

E. Sweet & Co.		**C. P. Bailey.**	
2,000 '64, c.	110.59	20,000 '65, c., n.	110.94
500 '62, r.	110.59	**White, Morris & Co.**	
2,200 '65, c., n.	110.59	1,500 '62, c.	111.04
2,000 '65, r., n.	110.59	2,150 '64, c.	111.04
2,800 '67, c.	110.59	2,350 '65, c., n.	111.04
15,500 '67, r.	110.59	6,000 '65, c., o.	111.04
1,000 '68, c.	110.65	12,000 '67, c.	111.04
10,000 '65, c., n.	110.75	**Baker & Kitchen.**	
16,000 '65, c., n.	110.65	27,500 '65, c., n.	110.98
5,000 '67, c.	110.65	22,500 '67, r.	110.98
7,000 '64, c.	110.20	30,000 '65, c.	111.02
1,000 '65, c., o.	110.20	**Turner Bros.**	
2,400 '65, c., o.	110.28	1,600 '62, c.	110.56
1,000 '62, r.	110.28	1,000 '64, c.	110.56
3,000 '67, c.	110.42	1,000 '65, c.	110.56
50,000 '65, c., n.	110.42	12,700 '65, c., o.	110.56
13,000 '62, c.	111.10	1,000 '65, c., n.	110.56
15,000 '64, c.	110.42	500 '68, c.	110.56
10,000 '64, c.	110.25	10,000 '67, r.	111.10
5,000 '64, r.	110.35	**Humbert Bros.**	
3,000 '65, r.	110.23	3,300 '64	111
15,000 '65, c., n.	110.67	**Drexel, Winthrop & Co.**	
20,000 '67, c.	110.79	2,000 '64, c.	110.74
20,000 '65, c., n.	110.85	5,000 '65, c., o.	110.74
20,000 '65, c., n.	110.91	5,000 '65, r., o.	110.74
25,000 '65, c., n.	110.91	12,000 '65, c., o.	110.84
17,000 '65, c., n.	110.15	4,000 '67, c.	110.84
74,000 '65, r.	110.15	12,000 '65, r., n.	110.90
17,000 '67, c.	110.15	12,000 '67, r.	110.95
Marx & Co.		17,000 '68, r.	110.95
4,000 '62, r.	110.82	3,000 '68, r.	110.95
25,000 '67, r.	110.74	**C. F. Voorishoffer.**	
25,000 '67, r.	110.79	25,000 '65, n.	110.55
22,000 '67, c.	110.70	**J. S. Stanton.**	
25,000 '67, c.	110.75	20,000 '65, n.	110.88
25,000 '67, c.	110.80	**Kuhn, Loeb & Co.**	
25,000 '67, c.	110.85	1,000 '65, r.	110.65
25,000 '67, c.	110.82	17,000 '64, c.	110.68
25,000 '64, c.	110.72	20,000 '65, c., n.	110.88
50,000 '65, r., o.	110.73	20,000 '65, c., n.	110.78
50,000 '65, c., n.	110.88	30,000 '65, c., n.	110.88
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.		**Hatch & Foote.**	
6,200 '65, c., n.	110.85	14,200 '65, r.	110.70
2,050 '67, c.	110.55	10,000 '65, r.	110.75
41,400 '65, r.	110.89	10,000 '65, c.	110.71
27,000 '62, r.	110.91	10,000 '67, c.	110.70
3,100 '65, r., o.	110.90	2,000 '68, c.	110.70
1,900 '65, r., o.	110.90	2,150 '62, r.	110.70
5,600 '64, c.	110.90	1,750 '64, c.	110.70
6,650 '67, c.	110.90	3,400 '65, c.	110.70
2,000 '65, c., n.	110.90	**E. L. Lee.**	
Lawrence Bros. & Co.		30,250 '64, c.	111
25,000 '62, r.	111.03	450 '62	111
10,000 '67, c.	111.08	11,000 '65, n.	110.26
5,000 '65, c., n.	111.03	30,000 '65, r., c.	110.75
Friedman & Salomon.		**Bates & Brown.**	
50,000 '65, c.	110.90	5,000 '67	110.66
50 '64, c.	110.99	27,000 '65, r., o.	110.79
1,000 '65, c.	110.99	70,000 '64	110.92
4,700 '67, c.	110.90	4,000 '65, o.	110.54
27,000 '65, c., n.	110.90	**H. Doubleday.**	
25,000 '65, c., n.	110.79	6,000 '65, o.	110.60
25,000 '65, c., n.	110.90	**Thos. Reed & Co.**	
1,300 '65, c., n.	110.72	75,000 '64, c.	110.99¾
1,900 '67, c.	110.72	**Reid, Lee & Content.**	
60,000 '65, c., n.	110.72	50,000 '65, n.	110.89
Gibson, Beadleston & Co.		50,000 '65, n.	110.99
20,000 '65, n.	110.67	**Vermilye & Co.**	
		41,650 '62, r.	111.11
Total			$2,000,000

Money was in fair demand from the Brokers at 5@6 ₱ cent. on call. There is an inquiry for strictly prime Merchant paper and Bankers' acceptances at 5½@6 ₱ cent., but the Bill Brokers report a scarcity of this class of signatures.

The Treasury Office paid out about $400,000 May Interest today, and took in over $500,000 for Customs. The latter keep up surprisingly for May, and point to a liberal consumption of Foreign Merchandise. And this, in turn, is encouraged by the improved feeling in Grain and Provisions, and the reduced rates of Canal transportation from the West to the New-York market.

In the Railway market the *Bullish* interest is very decidedly predominant today, and the speculation is strong on most of the Western Roads and on Reading, New-York Central and Harlem. The changes in the Lake Shore administration at the annual meeting at Cleveland yesterday, and the association and sympathies of the new men brought into control, are believed to point to a combination, offensive and defensive, from New-York to Omaha, the powerful interests of New-York Central, Lake Shore and Rock Island being in accord, and, indirectly, the Chicago and North-west, in the same control. If this impression be true, it would seem to contradict the rumor of last Winter that the Pennsylvania Company had secured an alliance with the Rock Island. At all events, the managers of the last-named Road, through a large ownership, recently acquired in the North-west, are supposed to command the "situation" west of Chicago. The movements in Ohio and Mississippi Stock and in Toledo and Wabash are independent of the great combination referred to, and are apparently based upon the relatively low figures for both Stocks, Wabash being still 30 ₱ cent. below the extreme advance of last Summer. The St. Paul Stocks, without anything in the business of the Road to discourage confidence, seem to have lost favor, for the moment, as active "speculatives."

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MAY 5.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅛	113⅛
American Gold Coin	114⅛	114⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	55⅞	55⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	98¼
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	93⅞	94⅜
Reading Railroad	101⅞	101⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	121¾	122¼
North-western Common	81⅛	81
North-western Preferred	90⅝	91⅛
Pacific Mail Company	42⅜	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78	78⅜
St. Paul Common	64⅜	64⅞
Lake Shore	98	98⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	37⅞	37⅞
New-Jersey Central	109½	109¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 5, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$89,575,086 97
Gold receipts	1,582,889 00
Gold payments	1,472,794 38
Gold balance	77,271,217 58
Currency receipts	1,371,527 28
Currency payments	492,689 39
Currency balance	4,111,906 10
General balance	91,116,556 14
Customs	508,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	116¾	5-20 coup., n. 1, 1865	112⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	116⅞	5-20 reg., 1867	112⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	110¾	5-20 coup., 1867	113⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	111⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	113¼
5-20 reg., 1864	110	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	112
5-20 coup., 1864	110¾	10-40 registered	108½
5-20 reg., 1865	110	10-40 coupon	108
5-20 coup., 1865	110¾	Currency	112⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	60½	Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	100
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	55⅜	Illinois War Loan	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	69	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	97
Georgia 7s, new bonds	94	Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '73	98
N. Carolina 6s	47	Michigan 7 ₱ cent., '78	98
N. Carolina new bonds	23½	Mich. 7 ₱ c. War L'n	100
South Carolina 6s	90	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	110½
S. Carolina new bonds	81	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	110
Missouri 6s	92	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	104
Louisiana 6s, Lev. Bds.	81	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	102
California 7s	112½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
Rhode Island 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
Ark. 7s, L.R. & Ft.S. iss.	75½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1875	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1881	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	104½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	100
Ill. Canal Bonds, '70	100		
Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	x85	Gt. West. 1st, '88	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Subs'n.	x85	Gt. West. 1st, '88	88
Erie 1st Ext.	97	Gt. West. 2d, '93	79½
Erie 1st Ind.	95	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	80½
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	88½	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	95
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	86	Gal. & Chic. 2d	95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	84	Chic. & R. I. 1st	104½
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	81½	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	95
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Morris & Essex 1st	99½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	
Harlem 1st	100½	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	100
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	113	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	104½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	112	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	98
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	93	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	98
M. So. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	98	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
Cen. Pac. Bonds	92	Chic. & Alton S. F.	
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	85½	Chic. & Alton 1st	102½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st	
Alt. & T. H. 1st	95	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	85	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	79½	Penn. R. R. Bonds	
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	90	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	87
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	93½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	105½
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	85	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86
H. & St. Jo. L. G'ts	105½	Mar. & Cin. 1st	93
Lack. & West. Bonds	97½	Chic. & Mil. 1st	95
Del., L. & West. 1st	95	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	85
Del., L. & West. 2d	92½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	
Tol. W. Wab. 1st Ext.	92½	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	85
Tol. & Wab. 2d	82½	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79½
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	76		

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	141	Commonwealth	114½
Manhattan	135	Importers & Traders'	153
Merchants'	125	Park	168½
Mechanics'	130	Manuf. & Merchants'	95
Union	135	Central National	110½
America	150	Fourth National	108
Phenix	109	Ninth National	110¾
Tradesmen's	154	Tenth National	112
Mechanics' & Trad's'	125	Oriental	150½
National	116	Gold Exchange	55
Merch. Exchange	95	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	111
Seventh Ward	109	Del. & Hudson Canal	123
State of New-York	106	Pennsylvania Coal	215
Commerce	129	Con. Coal of Maryl'd	26
Ocean	82	Cum. Coal & Iron	45
Mercantile	125	American Coal	37
American Exchange	111	Canton Co., Baltimore	71¼
Chatham	170	Western Union Tel.	32⅞
Bank of the Republic	118	Quicksilver Mining	9¾
Bank of N. America	104	Quicksilver Pref.	14
Hanover	109	Mariposa Mining	7½
Irving	116	Mariposa Trust Cer.	43
Metropolitan	140	Boston Water Power	17⅞
East River	111	Adams Express	63¼
Nassau	107	Wells-Fargo Scrip	2¾
Shoe & Leather	145	American Express	40¾
Corn Exchange	129	U. S. Express	44¾
Continental	97¾	Merchants' Union Ex.	6
St. Nicholas	115	Pacific Mail	42¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MAY 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	101¾
City 6s, new	102½	103⅜
Camden and Amboy	120½	121
Pennsylvania Central	112½	112¾
Reading	102⅞	103
Lehigh Valley	55⅞	55⅞
Catawissa Preferred	37½	37¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28¾	28⅞
Northern Central	42	45
Lehigh Navigation	33¾	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	92½	92¾

The National Trust Company have elected Mr. B. L. SOLOMON and Mr. B. F. BANCROFT First and Second Vice-Presidents. Mr. MANGAM continues President. The deposits of the concern are now said to amount to four million of dollars.

At the annual election of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, the following gentlemen were made Directors: Messrs. Samuel D. Babcock, A. A. Low, James B. Johnston, David Dows, Jonathan Thorne, Martin Bates, W. Butler Duncan, Richard Lathers, Joel Wolfe, John Caswell, Adrian Iselin, Josiah M. Fiske, James P. Wallace, Charles H. P. Babcock and David Salomon.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SAFE, ELIGIBLE, FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS we recommend the BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY. The railroad line, of which the greater part is in successful and profitable operation, traverses the largest coal and iron fields in the country, and is also a direct, cheap and consistent through route between the Mississippi Valley and the seaboard. It is backed by responsible and experienced management, and the bonds based thereon are abundantly secured by mortgage on the whole valuable property. Principal and interest in coin. PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Coupon or registered. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1. Bonds of $100, $500 and $1,000.

An important advantage can now be realized by exchanging Government securities, at current rates, for these bonds, obtaining thereby a reliable investment having thirty years to run, bearing six per cent. gold interest, and a difference of over twenty per cent. for reinvestment.

For further particulars apply to

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due May 1, will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

JOHN H. DAVEY, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 5, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	1,456	Rosin, bbls.	1,314
Cotton-seed, bags	3,290	Pork, bbls.	197
Eggs, bbls.	1,948	Cut-meats, pkgs.	425
Flour, bbls.	7,542	Lard, tierces	85
Corn-meal, bags	780	Lard, casks	270
Wheat, bushels	23,998	Stearine, tierces	107
Corn, bushels	7,548	Butter, pkgs.	374
Oats, bushels	26,974	Cheese, boxes	277
Barley, bushels	4,060	Peanuts, bags	212
Malt, bushels	420	Tobacco, hhds.	125
Hemp, bales	6	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	168
Hops, bales	81	Whisky, bbls.	212
Leather, sides	7,689	Wool, bales	65
Spirits Turp., bbls.	305		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Tripoli*, for Liverpool—326 bales Cotton, 42,350 bushels Wheat, 661 boxes Cheese, 5 bales Skins.

By the ship *Sterling Castle*, for London—38 bales Hops, 114 boxes Cheese, 18,240 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bbls. Flour, 255 bbls. Rosin, 166,162 lbs. Linseed-cake, 164,850 lbs. Oil-cake.

By the ship *American Union*, for London—114 boxes Clocks, 28 cases Furniture, 37 pkgs. Lamps, 7,110 bbls. Flour, 983 bbls. Rosin, 85 cakes Scraps, 22,666 bushels Wheat, 3 cases Bark, 150 cases Condensed Milk, 450 boxes Maizena.

By the brig *Bella*, for Gibraltar—1,582 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Speedwell*, for Cadiz—50,600 Staves.

By the bark *Carl*, for Lubeck—2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Jason Thomas*, for Oporto—7,058 bags Wheat, 200 bbls. Rosin, 6 cases Drugs.

By the ship *Garnet*, for Valparaiso—43,474 feet Lumber, 5 cases Billiard Tables, 768 pkgs. Cars, 32 cases Furniture, 3 cases Pianos, 1,000 bbls. Sugar, 48 pkgs. Glass-ware, 300 cases Blacking, 122,574 lbs. Tobacco, 129 cases Sewing-machines, 14 pkgs. Carriage-ware, 390 pkgs. Canned Goods, 40,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, 200 cases Scales, 300 Stoves, 345 pkgs. Drugs, 374 pkgs. Machinery, 45 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 43 pkgs. Clocks, 304 pkgs. Hardware, 43 pkgs. Stoves, 20 cases Paper, 50 cases Spirits Turpentine, 207 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 10 bbls. Plaster, 216 cases Wooden-ware, 26 pkgs. Tinware, 25 pkgs. Lamps, 4 cases Varnish, 4 bbls. Glue, 4 cases Plaster Paris.

By the ship *Mary Whitridge*, for Shanghai—34 cases Stoves, 19 cases Drugs, 50 cases Turpentine, 65 bbls. Naval Stores, 250 bbls. Cement, 10 cks. Butter, 2,000 gallons Petroleum, 2 pkgs. Leather, 14 cases Scales, 10 pkgs. Rubber Goods, 83 pkgs. Hardware, 5 bbls. Apples, 75 bbls. Pitch, 48 bbls. Tar, 40 bales Oakum, 30 bbls. Beef, 300 kegs Nails, 6 cases Oil-cloth, 10 pkgs. Fish, 5 kegs Syrup, 94 cases Clocks, 150 cases Milk, 3 kegs Shot, 63 cases Preserves, 11 pkgs. Glass-ware, 5 cases Corn Starch, 2 bbls. Whisky, 3 cases Tobacco, 79 bbls. Resin, 7 tons Coal, 28 pieces Plank, 160 Knees, 63 bales Cotton Duck.

ASHES—Continue in demand and steady at from $6 25@$7 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been steady but inactive. Stock of Rio in first hands here, this morning, 21,901 bags, and at other distributing ports, 18,427 bags. A moderate inquiry has been noted for other kinds, the week's movement in which Messrs. AMANN & Co. sum up thus: 2,588 bags Maracaibo, (ex sundry vessels,) and 210 bags Costa Rica, sold for consumption within range; 580 bags San Domingo, sold for export to Europe on private terms. Stock of other than Rio in first hands, 16,722 bags and 51,447 mats. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18¼c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market has been depressed and lower. The dealings have been very limited. Sales, 952 bales, including 399 bales to shippers, 228 bales to spinners, 25 bales to speculators, and 300 bales in transit; also, 400 bales for forward delivery, including 300 bales Basis Low Middling, for June, at 21⅝c.@21¾c.; and 100 bales do., for July, at 21¾c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18¾	18¾	19	19¼
Good Ordinary	20¾	20¾	21	21¼
Low Middling	21¾	22	22¼	22½
Middling	22¾	23	23¼	23½
Good Middling	24¾	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	13,586
Receipts last week	8,450
Receipts the preceding week	12,561
Receipts since Sept. 1	593,549
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	683,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	633,720
Export clearances since our last	326
Exports since Sept. 1	309,451
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	328,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	45,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention, and prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5; inferior to good Extra State at $5 05@$5 25; good to choice Extra State at $5 25@$5 85, and poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 40 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 75@$5 00
Extra State	5 05@ 7 50
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 10@ 5 40
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	5 45@ 7 75
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	5 15@ 6 25
Extra City, shipping	5 90@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 9 50
Poor to fancy extra Missouri	

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 70 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and $6 70@$10 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in demand and firm at $4 20@$5 55 for Inferior to Choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet, since our last, at $4 75@$5 for Western; $4 80@$4 95 for Jersey; $5 75@$5 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 175 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been fairly active, opening rather more firmly but closing with a downward tendency. The demand has been mainly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 140,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 33@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 20@$1 31, in store, closing with Amber at $1 30; prime No. 1 Spring at $1 21@$1 25, in store, chiefly at $1 24@$1 25; No. 2 Spring at $1 18@$1 19, in store and delivered, the latter rate for part of a load of very choice; mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring at $1 12; No. 3 Spring at $1 09; White Genesee, $1 60@$1 73; Amber State, $1 30@$1 31 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more demand and firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,600 bushels at $1 15 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 16 for do., delivered; $1 06@$1 13½ for very poor to very choice New Mixed Western; $1 14@$1 16 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues very quiet, but quoted firm at $1 05@$1 08 for Jersey and Western, and $1 10@$1 12 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been inactive at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,500 bushels at 72½c.@80c. for State, and equal to 82c.@85c. for Canada West, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been in more demand at from 80c.@$1 as the extremes. Oats have been in good demand, opening buoyantly, but closing with less firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels at 62½c.@65c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, closing at about 62½c. in store, and 64c. afloat; 67c.@69c. for White Western, from track and delivered; 68c.@70c. for State from depot, and 65c.@68½c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 8,610 bbls. Flour and 18,345 bushels Wheat for London, 42,250 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 7,058 bags Wheat for Oporto.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been firm and in fair demand; sales 900 bales Bags here on private terms, and 130 bales Bagging, in Boston, at 18c., gold, in bond.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in good request at 85c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been salable and steady at 85c.@$1 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market has been steady, but not active; 2,600 bales Jute Butts have been sold here and in Boston at 4⅛c.@5c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been inactive at former rates; sales 1,000 Buenos Ayres at 23½c., gold; 1,390 Montevideo, part at 23c., gold; 900 Wet-salted Texas on private terms.

HOPS—Have been inactive at previous figures, including New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 14c.@22; Yearlings at 4c.@8c. ₱ lb. Receipts today, 81 bales; exports, 58 bales.

HONEY—Has been in light demand at 70c.@75c., gold, for Cuba, ₱ gallon, in bond; stock, 120 tcs. and 96 bbls.

LEATHER—Sole has been quiet at former rates; receipts today, 7,689 sides.

MOLASSES—There has been more inquiry for desirable lots, and sales have been reported of 385 hhds. Porto Rico at 46c.@63c., and 1,600 hhds. Cuba, Clayed, and Muscovado, at 39c. ₱ gallon. The stock in first hands this morning included 18,814 hhds. Cuba, 1,713 hhds. Porto Rico and 1,383 hhds. English Islands. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@65c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 30c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@22c.	30c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	32c.@38c.	36c.@39c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	38c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	40c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in moderate demand at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 2,800 bbls. Strained on the basis of $2 10@$2 20 ₱ 280 lbs.; and job lots of medium and fine grades at steady prices. The receipts have been 1,314 bbls.; exports, 1,527 bbls. Tar has been quiet and heavy; some lots of Wilmington, amounting to 450 bbls., have been placed at $2 12½ ₱ bbl. Crude Turpentine has been inactive and wholly nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been inactive and depressed; small lots changed hands at 43c.@43½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon, from yard. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@43½c. ₱ gallon; Rosin, at $2 10@$7 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, $2 10@$2 25; Crude nominally at $3 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Pitch, $2 25@$2 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been moderately sought after on the basis of our quotations: Crude Whale at 62½c.@70c.; Northern, Bleached Whale, 70c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Unbleached Sperm at $1 40@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 50; Lard-oil at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Sperm at $1 70; Linseed-oil at 92c.@93c.; Red Oil at 68c.@72c.; Linseed-oil at 92c.@93c. in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 30@$1 40; Menhaden at 52c.@55c.; Spermaceti at 33c.@34c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c. ₱ gallon; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 55c.; Southern Yellow, 66c.@67½c.; Refined Yellow, 75c.; do. White, 82½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—A much stronger market has been reported for most kinds since our last, with a more confident demand, chiefly for export and on speculative account. The offerings have been on a reduced scale.... Crude has been more sought after on the basis of 15½c.@16c., chiefly at 16c., in bulk; with sales reported of some 23,000 bbls. for next six weeks' delivery; 20½c.@20¾c. in shipping order here, and 20c. in shipping order in Philadelphia, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls. for early delivery, at the quoted rate. The receipts here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia, 560 bbls. arrived.... Refined Oil has been more active and decidedly firmer, closing quite buoyantly; sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls. Standard White, for May delivery, at 27⅝c.@28c., chiefly at 27⅝c., 2,000 bbls. do., May and June, on private terms; 3,000 bbls. do., May, June and July, at 27¾c. ₱ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for May delivery, at from 27⅝c.@27¾c., closing with 27⅝c. bid; 2,500 bbls. do., June, at 27½c.@27⅝c., closing at 27½c.; 2,500 bbls. do., July, at 27½c.@28c., 5,000 bbls. do., May and June deliveries, on private terms. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. The export clearances have been 3,622 bbls and 42,000 gallons. Refined Oil, in cases, has been more active since our last at from 33c.@34½c. ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,500 cases, within our range. Naphtha has been in fair request at 10c. in shipping order, ₱ gallon; sales, 2,000 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower, on a restricted business. Sales have been reported since our last of 420 bbls., in lots, at $29 25@$29 50 for New Mess; $25 75 for Thin Mess; $25 75@$26 for Prime Mess; $21 50@$22 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; also, 1,000 bbls. New Mess, seller May, June and July, at $29@$29 25 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats continue in demand and firm. Sales have been reported of 275 pkgs. at 11¼c.@12¾c. for Shoulders; 15½c.@17c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet, but firm at 15½c.@16c. for Cumberland; 15¾c.@16½c. for Short Rib, and 15c.@15¼c. for Long Clear, ₱ lb. Lard has been in less request and a shade easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 420 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 15¾c.@17¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered; chiefly at 16¾c.@16⅞c. for City, and 16⅞c.@16¾c. for fair to choice Western Steam, ₱ lb.; also, 1,250 tcs. prime Steam, for forward delivery, including seller May, June and July, at 16½c.@16¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in moderate demand at full rates; sales have been reported of 280 bbls., in lots, at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$18 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in request at $24@$29 for Prime Mess, and $26@$31 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been in fair request at $30@$33 ₱ bbl.; sales, 180 bbls. Butter continues in fair request and firm, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@40c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 20c.@30c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 374 pkgs. Cheese continues in demand at from 8c.@17½c. as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 277 boxes. Messrs. STAHR & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice the week's movement in Butter and Cheese thus: "The receipts of new Butter thus far have been light and barely adequate to the wants of the market. For the week ending this day the total is 2,482 pkgs., against 14,618 for the corresponding week of last year. Under this influence prices are yet unchanged, in the face of a continued effort on the part of buyers for lower rates. The season is very backward, and but little grass Butter has yet been received. New Western is in small receipt and generally of quite inferior quality, but a larger and better supply of both State and Western stock must soon be on this market at considerably lower prices. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb.	35@36
State half-firkin tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb.	32@35
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb.	32@34
Ordinary qualities, ₱ lb.	25@30
Orange and Sussex County fresh pails, ₱ lb.	38@40
New-York State fresh pails, ₱ lb.	32@35
Pennsylvania fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@35
Western Reserve, ₱ lb.	25@30
Ordinary Western, ₱ lb.	20@25

"The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 7,891 boxes, a considerable proportion of which is old crop, but it is thought that the interior is now well drained of all parcels that have been held back. The current advices of an advance in the English Cheese Market have stimulated the demand from that branch of the trade, but no advance has been made here, nor is any other result anticipated in the face of the enormous crop of Cheese that is now in process of manufacture than a steady decline in prices to a point that will insure the largest possible consumptive demand, both in Europe and this country. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	16@17
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12@16
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	8@12

OLD CROP CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₱ lb.	17@17½
Fine State Factories, ₱ lb.	16@17
Fine to good State Factories, ₱ lb.	15@16
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	16@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	14@15
Good to extra Pine-apple, New-York, ₱ lb.	26@27
Good to extra Pine-apple, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	20@25
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₱ lb.	18@20
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	16@18

RICE—Has been dull at old rates. Stock of Rangoon in first hands, 1,200 bags.

SEEDS—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,650 bags Calcutta Linseed at $2 17½@$2 19, gold, ₱ bushel. Holders now generally claim $2 20, gold, ₱ bushel. Other kinds unaltered.

SUGARS—Raw have been more freely dealt in at uniform prices; sales, 2,145 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 9½c.@10¼c., chiefly refining grades at 9½c.@9¾c.; also, 200 hhds. Melado at 7¼c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9¾c.@9¾c.; good to choice grocery grades at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9½c.@10¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in more request, ranging from 11¾c.@12¼c., as the extremes, ₱ lb. Messrs. CARL AMANN & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars since May 1 thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado
Stock May 1, 1870	88,684	97,199	339,868	1,927
Receipts since 1st May	2,780	505	.....	.....
Total	91,464	97,704	339,868	1,927
Sales since 1st May	4,054	897	1,800	.....
Stock this day, May 5, 1870	87,410	96,807	338,068	1,927
Stock May 6, 1869	64,240	103,881	75,658	714
Stock May 5, 1868	37,963	30,277	21,964	....
Stock May 7, 1867	42,792	38,936	62,521	70

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@17c.; and 32,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Continues quiet and depressed; sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $1 05½@$1 06 for wood and iron-bound Western and State pkgs., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 913 bbls.

WOOL—At the twelfth public sale of Wool, held under the auspices of Messrs. WALTER BROWN & SON, at their ware-rooms, Park-place, there was a good attendance of buyers, and the offering of 250,000 lbs. was taken chiefly by manufacturers, at prices which, considering the general dullness of the market, average well up to the expectations of the trade, and were considered satisfactory. The apparent low prices of some lots were explained by their poor condition. Mr. J. H. DRAPER was the auctioneer. The terms were cash within thirty days; interest at 9 ₱ cent. ₱ annum allowed on all amounts paid before the expiration of thirty days. The lots sold included 2 bales California, about 960 lbs., at 16½c.; 2 bales California, 1,000 lbs., at 17½c.; 1 bale Black California, 460 lbs., at 19½c.; 2 bales Locks California, 1,400 lbs., at 18c.; 2 bales S California, 1,030 lbs., at 22c.; 6 bales B, 1 bale A 2¾ B, 1 bale B ½ S,) California, 4 bales B, 1 bale A P California, 2,000 lbs., at 22c.; 4 bales A P California, 2,000 lbs., at 23½c.; 10 bales Cape Wool, 4,200 lbs., at 28½c.; 1 bag Texas Wool, 290 lbs., at 16½c.; 2 bales No. 2 Pulled, 497 lbs., at 7c.; 3 bales Black Pulled, 200 lbs., at 18c.; 7 bales No. 2 California Pulled, (1 bale ½ black,) 3,000 lbs., at 14½c.; 10 bales California Pulled, 4,300 lbs., at 14½c.; 10 bales No. 3 California Pulled, 4,300 lbs., at 26c.; 2 bags Scoured bags Super Lambs', 2,130 lbs., at 26c.; 2 bags Scoured Wool, 260 lbs., at 39c.; 7 bags Scoured Wool, 730 lbs., at 50½c.; 3 bags Fine Scoured Wool, 375 lbs., at 63c.; 10 bags X Scoured Wool, 1,000 lbs., at 50c.; 15 bags Scoured Canada Wool, 1,800 lbs., at 55c.; 3 bags Scoured Pennsylvania Wool, 1,300 lbs., at 51c.; 3 bags No. 1 Scoured Wool, 300 lbs., at 50c.; 5 bags No. 2 Scoured Wool, 500 lbs., at 46c.; 5 bags Coarse Scoured Wool, 700 lbs., at 25c.; 4 bags Blanket Scoured Wool, 500 lbs., at 35½c.; 4 bags Pulled Wool, 900 lbs., at 19c.; 15 bags Extra Pulled, 3,100 lbs., at 34c.; 3 bags Country Extra Pulled, 600 lbs., at 37½c.; 4 bags Country Extra Pulled, 500 lbs., at 40½c.; 3 bags Super Extra Pulled, 560 lbs., at 29c.; 15 bags Country Extra Pulled, 930 lbs., at 35c.; 5 bags Super Pulled, 2,700 lbs., at 35c.; 20 bags Scoured Wool, 2,700 lbs., at 58½c.; 6 bags Short Pulled Wool, 940 lbs., at 23½c.; 10 bags Extra Pulled Wool, 2,300 lbs., at 35c.; 14 bags Pulled Wool, (old,) 3,100 lbs., at 30c.; 14 bags Pulled Wool, (old,) 3,100 lbs., at 30c.; 3 bags Combing Pulled, 500 lbs., at 24c.; 7 bags Lambs Pulled, 1,200 lbs., at 24c.; 20 bags Scoured Wool, 2,700 lbs., at 62c.; 6 bags Combing Pulled, 1,300 lbs., at 31½c.; 18 bags Merino Pulled Wool, 2,700 lbs., at 34½c.; 1 bag Country Super Pulled, 160 lbs., at 27c.; 8 bales Cala Pulled, 3,500 lbs., at 17½c.; 4 bales Spring Cala, 2,050 lbs., at 17½c.; 6 bags Scoured Wool, 700 lbs., at 38½c.; 10 bags Super Lambs Pulled, 2,100 lbs., at 26c.; 5 bags Country Pulled, 1,090 lbs., at 26c.; 10 bags No. 1 Mestiza Pulled, 1,400 lbs., at 45c.; 10 bags No. 1 Mestiza Pulled, 1,400 lbs., at 22c.; 1 pile Coarse Texas, 2,000 lbs., at 18c.; 1 pile Low Texas, (Burry,) at 1 pile Medium Texas, 2,000 lbs., at 13c.; 1 pile Fine and Medium Texas, (Burry,) 2,000 lbs., at 13c.; 1 pile Fine Unwashed Fleece, 2,700 lbs., 4,000 lbs., at 18c.; 1 pile Fine Unwashed Pennsylvania Fleece, 1,300 lbs., at 26c.; 1 pile medium Pennsylvania Fleece, 1,800 lbs., at 39c.; 1 pile Coarse Texas Fleece, 880 lbs., at 16½c.; 1 pile Broken Fleece, 400 lbs., at 21c.; 33½c.; 1 pile Western Unwashed, 400 lbs., at 18½c.; 1 pile Fine Texas, (Burry,) 1,200 lbs., at 35c.; 1 pile Unwashed and Unmerchantable Fleece, 1,200 lbs., at 28c.; 1 pile Ohio Fleece, 750 lbs., at 35c.; 1 pile Medium and Low Fat Sheep's Wool, 150 lbs., at 32c.; 1 pile X and XX Fat Sheep's Wool, 1,200 lbs., at 31c.; 1 pile Texas Wool, 5,200 lbs., at 14½c.; 1 pile Fine and Medium Texas, (Burry,) 4,700 lbs., at 17½c.; 1 pile Tub-washed Wool, 200 lbs., at 29c.; 1 pile X and XX Fleece Sorts, 5,800 lbs., at 37½c.; 1 pile XX Pennsylvania Fleece, 4,600 lbs., at 46c.; 2 piles fine Unwashed Fleece, 9,600 lbs., at 25¾c.; 1 pile Unmerchantable Fleece, 2,300 lbs., at 25c.; 1 pile Fine Texas Wool, 4,700 lbs., at 17c.; 1 pile Fine and Medium Texas Wool, 4,060 lbs., at 22c.; 2 piles X Pennsylvania Fleeces, 11,000 lbs., at 39c.; 1 pile Medium Pennsylvania Fleeces, 1,700 lbs., at 38½c.; 1 pile Unmerchantable Fleeces, 3,000 lbs., at 30½c.; 2 piles Fine Texan Wool, 11,000 lbs., at 22½c.; 1 pile XX and above Ohio Fleece, 4,000 lbs., at 50c.; 1 pile Low Texas, (Burry,) 700 lbs., at 12c.; 1 pile Western Fleece, 2,500 lbs., at 38½c.; 1 pile Unwashed and Unmerchantable Fleece, 2,700 lbs., at 27½c.; 1 pile X Fleece, 4,000 lbs., at 44c.; 1 pile Western Unwashed Fleece, 2,200 lbs., at 26c.; 1 pile X and above Ohio Fleece, 1,000 lbs., at 47c.; 1 pile Combing Sorts, 4,100 lbs., at 38½c.; 1 pile X Illinois Fleeces, 2,500 lbs., at 38c.; 1 pile Fine State Fleeces, 4,000 lbs., at 42½c.; 1 pile X Pennsylvania Fleeces, 1,200 lbs., at 39½c.; 1 pile X State Fleeces, (old,) 4,500 lbs., at 39c.; 1 pile Fine and Medium Western Fleece, 1,860 lbs., at 40c.; 1 pile Fine and Medium State Fleece, 1,860 lbs., at 36½c.; 1 pile Black Wool, 200 lbs., at 30c.; 1 pile fine Unwashed Wool, 480 lbs., at 26c.; 1 pile Medium and Delaine Michigan Fleeces, 2,500 lbs., at 43½c.; 1 pile Fine Unwashed Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., at 27c.; 1 pile English Combing Fleece, 4,200 lbs., at 48c.; 1 pile X and above Ohio Fleece, (old,) 3,360 lbs., at 45½c.; 1 pile Fine Texas Wool, 2,960 lbs., at 24c.; 1 pile Medium California Wool, 2,360 lbs., at 14½c.; 1 pile X and above Pennsylvania Fleece, (old,) 1,730 lbs., at 36c.; 1 pile Ohio Mixed Fleeces, (Burry,) ½ off on Unwashed, 2,000 lbs., at 31½c.; 1 pile Coarse Sorts, 4,000 lbs., at 29c.; 1 pile Fine California Spring Wool, 1,600 lbs., at 25½c.; 1 pile Fine Tub-washed Wool, 1,320 lbs., at 35½c.; 1 pile X and XX Michigan Fleeces, 4,000 lbs., at 43c.; 1 pile Indiana Tub-washed, 3,600 lbs., at 49c.

FREIGHTS—The market has been somewhat depressed, and rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool, there were taken 850 bales Cotton by steam, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 38,000 bushels Wheat at 4d. ₱ bushel. For London, 800 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; 2,000 bushels Wheat, at 5¼d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a brig with 2,000 quarters Wheat, at 5s. 9d. ₱ quarter. For West coast of Ireland, at 6s. 3d., or, excluding the Continental ports, direct, a North German bark, with with a general cargo, and a Norwegian bark, with 2,500 bbls. Resin, on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig with 10,000 cases Petroleum, at 24c., gold; and another, with 7,000 cases do., on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 5, 1870.

At the One Hundredth-street Market this forenoon, horned Cattle sold at high rates. Grades were from fair to good. The supplies were light, and the sales effected were quickly got off. Trade in Milch Cows was dull; the grades on sale were inferior, comprising only native animals; prices ranged from $50@$110 ₱ head. Veals were slow of sale, averaging from 6c.@10c. ₱ lb. Sheep, few in numbers and selling at fair prices. Horned Cattle sold as follows: First quality, 15½c.@16c.; inferior grades remained unsold. No prime Bullocks were offered.

SALES TODAY.

S. SCHUSTER sold for self, 218 Illinois Steers, from Fair to Good, at 15½c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. W. THOMPSON sold for D. C. COON, 60 Illinois Steers, from Fair to Good, at 15c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. GILES sold for self 61 Illinois Steers, from Fair to Good, at 15½c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt. BRIGHT & FAGAN sold for F. D. YEOMAN, 40 Illinois Steers, good lot, at 15½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. The gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street for yesterday and today were 534 head of horned Cattle, 15 Cows, 253 Veals and 43 Sheep.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

REID & MCGRAW sold 143 Sheep, weight 12,424 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 6 Sheep, weight 480 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 17 Sheep, weight 1,150 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 23 Veals, weight 2,735 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb. J. KIRBY sold 25 Sheep, weight 2,840 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 105 Sheep, weight 1,000 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb., (both lots were shorn); 45 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 94 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 170 Sheep, weight 13,620 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 53 Sheep, weight 4,350 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 29 Sheep, weight 2,350 lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb. Report of Sheep sold by HUME & ELLIOTT for week ending April 30, 1870: 2,010 Sheep, 5,010 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; also weekly sales of Calves price received $13,118 12; also weekly sales of Calves by same firm, 211 Calves, price received, $2,214.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

REID & DORMER sold 23 State Hogs, average weight ₱ head 217 lbs., at 10¼c. ₱ lb. Market closed firm at advanced rates.

DRY GOODS.

DRY-GOODS AT RETAIL,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

The subscriber having made an arrangement to remain in the store he now occupies until the 1st of June, will continue the sale of his goods at still lower prices than he has heretofore offered them. The stock is large. A great part of it has been purchased for cash at auction and of importers and commission-merchants within the last sixty days.

I intend to sell this stock of goods at lower prices than any respectable establishment will sell goods of equal quality either in Brooklyn or New-York.

Our assortment is very complete.

WALTER LOCKWOOD,
Nos. 247 and 249 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, May 2, 1870.

FEET-COVERING

FOR ALL WHO WANT
GOOD ARTICLES AT MODERATE PRICES,
CAN BE FOUND AT

CANTRELL'S

(Late of Broadway,)
No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.

Nos. 98 Duane-st. and 752 Broadway, New-York.
Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

NOTE.—These are our only offices.

This old and well-known establishment, now in the second half century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to execute all orders for dyeing and cleansing ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods, in the best and most improved manner.

THE
DOWN-TOWN RETAIL DRY-GOODS STORE,
Will continue for one year longer, at
NO. 12 VESEY-ST.,
to give bargains in all descriptions of Dry-goods.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S HATS, THIS DAY—Ladies' Mountain Hats and the Twelfth Temptation hats, Straw Bonnets. BINNS' new millinery, No. 647 Broadway (upstairs;) avoid mistake; three doors above Bleecker-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK
FOR THE
POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 5, 1870.

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 o'clock M., 26th of May, 1870, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought-iron work exhibited in plans and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

All of the castings must be sound, smooth, and straight, cast true, and free from flaws or defects of any kind, and of the best quality of pig-metal, and of the number and weights shown by the schedules and drawings. Castings must not weigh less than the schedule weight, and no surplus weight will be paid for, nor will any castings of less section, or varying in any respect from the requirements of the drawings, be accepted.

All bearings of columns, bases, plates, &c., must be planed or turned perfectly true, all bolt-holes drilled, and the entire work cleaned off and finished in a first-class manner.

The beams and girders must be of the manufacture of the Wadsworth, Phoenix or Pittsburg Union Iron Works, or of other American manufacture equal thereto, and must be of the sizes and weights called for in the schedules, and be the best wrought-iron; they will be straight and sound, in all respects of first quality.

All beams set on brick-work must rest on cast-iron bed-plates of the dimensions and numbers required by the specifications and schedules.

All necessary bolts, wedges, ties, angle-irons, anchors, sheet-lead or other materials necessary to put the work together in the best manner and anchor it to the stone or brick walls will be furnished by the contractor, who will put the entire work together and in place, to the complete satisfaction of the Superintendent, and as required by him.

The girders will be put together with bolts and steel wedges, as shown by drawings, and they, together with all beams and castings, will be tested by the Superintendent, and if found defective in any particular, will be rejected.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines, in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, when required; scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece for the various castings and beams, which will include the wedges, bolts, angle-irons, clamps, ties, anchors, or other metal work necessary to fit and put the work in place, whether mentioned in drawings or schedules or not.

The work must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within three months after date of written notice to commence the work.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

The schedules will be used in identifying the material and making the payments, which will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of fifty thousand ($50,000,) dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposals be received from any parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, May 4, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines at the following places during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1871; the wood to be merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States. The coal to be good white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected, and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States, and both wood and coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations, viz.:

At Washington City, D. C., 200 tons of coal, 500 cords of wood.

At Portsmouth, N. H., 125 tons of coal, 150 cords of wood.

At Charlestown, Mass., 130 tons of coal, 130 cords of wood.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., 200 tons of coal, 150 cords of wood.

At Philadelphia, Penn., 120 tons of coal, 120 cords of wood.

At Gosport, Va., 60 tons of coal, 75 cords of wood.

At Pensacola, Fla., — tons of coal, 125 cords of wood.

At Mare Island, Cal., 120 tons of coal, 140 cords of wood.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the wood or coal has been delivered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To Railroad Contractors:

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., New-York, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry, bridging, and ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota, extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis River, to the Red River, the western boundary of Minnesota, (a distance of about 230 miles,) including everything requisite to complete the road-bed for a single track, and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the rail superstructure. Proposals may be for the work in detail or by the mile.

The said Company will also receive proposals, at the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron rails, spikes and fixtures for the road as above—the iron rails to be delivered on the dock at Duluth, Minn., or at the crossing of the Mississippi River, and the ties to be received according to blank forms, which will be ready for distribution at the office of the Company, WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1870, at the office of the Company, as above, where plans of the structures, and maps and profiles of the road, with full specifications, can then be seen, and the time allowed for completion of the contracts made known.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed to be for the interest of the Company.

Printed circulars, containing full information, will be furnished, on application, by mail or otherwise, to Edwin F. Johnson, Chief Engineer, or to the President of the Company, at the office, No. 120 Broadway, as above.

J. GREGORY SMITH,
President Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1870.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—F. W. PATCHMANN & BROTHER have removed from No. 423 Canal-st. to the spacious store No. 363 Canal-st., near Wooster-st., where they offer to their numerous friends and the public a very large assortment of gold and silver watches, fine gold and hair jewelry, solid silver and silver-plated ware, spectacles, eye-glasses, &c., &c., at prices to correspond with the present rate of gold. Established 1838.

Every article warranted as represented.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner of 13th-st.
THE LOVE CHASE. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Wyndham, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Louisa Moore, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
A WIDOW HUNT and TOODLES. Leading characters by Mr. John S. Clarke.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Paris and Mme. Ponisi.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
MOSQUITO. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Messrs. Jackson and Warner.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Mr. George L. Fox and Miss Longmore.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
DON CESAR DE BAZAN. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE COLLEEN BAWN and GOLD HUNTERS.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Messrs. Locke, Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Maddox and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner of 4th-av.
READINGS BY MR. WILLIAM MASON EVANS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum..... 3
Two copies, one year..... 5
Ten copies, one year..... 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2
Five copies, one year..... 9
Ten copies, one year..... 15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year..... 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 138th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The *Journal Officiel* of Paris, of yesterday, contains a decree convening the High Court of Justice for the trial of persons implicated in the plot to assassinate the Emperor. M. OLLIVIER, in a report which precedes the decree, argues the existence of a revolutionary party to establish a democratic and social republic by means of misrepresentations, émeutes and assassination, and claims to have evidence of criminal attempt and conspiracy. His first instructions were to delay the trial of the conspirators, but their designs on the life of the Sovereign, which they had determined to execute before the 8th of May, made it the duty of the Government to give them up to justice. A report by the Procureur-Général accompanies that of the Minister, in which the alleged conspiracy of February and the outbreak on the arrest of ROCHEFORT are connected together, and the conspirators are accused of a design to assassinate the Emperor by means of nitro-glycerine. The International Society of Workmen is also connected in the report with the plot, through a letter from its President advising united action in case of outbreak. The report takes up the new conspiracy and the confession of BEAURY implicating GUSTAVE FLOURENS, and the letters between FLOURENS, BALLOT and BEAURY, and subsequently the discovery of the bombs. A letter from "Gustave" to BEAURY is printed, in which the writer acknowledges the receipt of three letters, and regrets they were not sent through Mr. SMALLEY, of the New-York *Tribune*, in London, and speaks of a secret enterprise to be undertaken by BEAURY. It is reported that the French Government has demanded the extradition of FLOURENS from the British Government. The *Siècle* says the Government asks of the people of France in the coming vote "unqualified approval of the past, and *carte blanche* for the future."....The Pope urges that the discussion of the infallibility question be closed before Ascension day. The Council yesterday voted against the use of a shorter catechism. A London dispatch says Bishop KENRICK has gone to Naples to finish his protest against infallibility.... The London *Times* deplores the action of the House of Commons on the Women's Suffrage bill. The women of England, it thinks, are not in sympathy with the movement. Notice has been given of a motion to reject the bill....The settlement of the Red River difficulty was announced in the House of Commons last night.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the session was mainly occupied with a debate upon the Osage Indian Land bill. At its conclusion a strong but unsuccessful effort was made to take up the Franking bill, which was the special order, and also several other measures. During the morning hour the 4th of July adjournment proposition was again discussed, but not decided; and reports from committees were received as follows: Proposing indefinite postponement of the bill for a pension for Mrs. LINCOLN; recommending the bills authorizing a lease of a building in this City for military uses; for a mail steam-ship line between New-Orleans and certain Mexican ports, and for meteorological observations along the Mississippi and its tributaries; and adversely on the bill regulating importation of immigrants under labor contracts. The Senate adjourned at 5 o'clock.

In the House, but comparatively little business was transacted. The Civil Service bill was further discussed, and, finally, with the amendments offered, was, on motion of Mr. JENCKES, recommitted. From the Committee on Elections a bill was reported regulating the compensation in contested cases. Several bills of minor interest were disposed of, but when the Senate bill in reference to the Northern Pacific Railway land grants was reached, a long debate ensued. Upon its conclusion, the opponents of the bill resorted to filibustering tactics to prevent a vote, and succeeded therein, for, without action, at 6¼ P. M., the House adjourned, until Monday.

GENERAL.

In the Canadian House of Commons yesterday, the Premier explained that the boundary of the proposed Province of Manitoba had been changed, so as to include Portage la Prairie, adding 2,000 to the population, on which the subsidy is based.

A party of cavalry, commanded by Major GORDON, made an excursion from South Pass, Wyoming Territory, on the 4th inst., and in a skirmish killed six savages, losing two—Lieut. STURGACH and a sergeant. The country is alive with Arapahoes. The Union Pacific Railroad track-repairers were attacked three times on the 4th, between Potter and Antelope Stations, Nebraska, and driven into Antelope. One man was killed by the Indians, who number about sixty.

Almost an entire block of buildings was destroyed in Leavenworth, Kansas, on Wednesday. Loss, about $50,000.

The Republican Mayoralty Convention in Washington met yesterday, and renominated Mayor BOWEN. The friends of A. C. RICHARDS, Chief of Police, withdrew and nominated that officer for Mayor. M. G. EMERY, Esq., is an independent Republican candidate. The Democrats make no nomination.

A Convention called to organize a "White Man's Party" met yesterday in Wilmington, Del., to be independent of the Democratic Party.

Two "professional" burglars from New-York, CHARLES H. BROOKS and JOHN STEVENS, who conducted the operation of robbing the Lime Rock Bank, Rockland, Me., were arrested on Wednesday night in the woods near that place, with almost all the stolen property in their possession. They were betrayed by KEYSER, the ex-policeman and their accomplice in the robbery.

TENNY'S extensive bamboo paper-mills at Bloomfield were destroyed by fire, Wednesday night, together with all the machinery and stock. The loss is $100,000, mostly insured. A boiler and a revolving cylinder in the mills exploded, throwing fragments in every direction.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted, over the Mayor's veto, a resolution directing 15,000 copies of the Corporation Manual to be published. The ordinance creating "City Lunatic Asylum-Stock" to the amount of $400,000, was adopted by both Boards.

The evidence in the McFarland trial was concluded on both sides yesterday, and Mr. GRAHAM will commence his summing up for the defense this morning. The trial will doubtless be concluded on Monday afternoon.

Protection as a Party Issue.

The *Nation* denies the correctness of our interpretation of its recent declaration to the effect that "revenue reform would be pushed, in the Republican Party if possible, but out of it if necessary." Whether its remark was so intended or not, it clearly involved a threat which, if carried into execution, would inevitably accrue to the benefit of the Democrats. Nothing is more evident than that the issue of protection, as a principle outside of revenue requirements, is fraught with great danger to the Republican Party, and that it is unwise to press it, or permit it to be engrafted upon the Republican policy at this period. We can understand why shrewd Democratic leaders should rejoice to see the recent declaration of the New-York *Tribune*, that it favored Protection to the extent of absolute prohibition of all foreign goods which came into competition with our own. The adoption of such a policy by the Republican Party is precisely what the Democrats would wish to see. It would afford them an opportunity which they have long been seeking of getting rid of very awkward blemishes in their past record, and of coming before the people in a new and more popular character.

For years past the Democrats have labored under the disadvantage of having no affirmative issues. They have been forced into an attitude of mere resistance, and have thereby continually run counter to the popular sentiment and impulse. The secret of their steady defeat is to be found in that fact. Their leaders have diligently sought in every direction for some means of escape from their position, but as yet without any considerable success. The opportunity afforded by the necessary revision of the tariff was eagerly seized upon by them. At first they took the broad ground of free trade, but they very soon discovered that it brought them immediately back again to their old position of antagonism to certain financial principles which the nation has approved. At this point the protectionists came to the rescue, and afforded them a new opportunity of raising a contest on the basis of revenue. Fortunately, the ultra protectionists have not been able to carry their object, although they have made a strong fight in Congress.

We assert that on the result of this contest depends the ultimate fate of the Republican Party, and of most of its triumphs since 1860. The statement may seem a strong one, but we believe its truth can be demonstrated. No one will dispute that to be permanently successful, the Republican Party must be nationalized as speedily as possible. We must harmonize sectional interests as far as we deal with them, and when it is impossible to do so, must avoid being committed to them at all. The question of protection is one which is distinctly sectional. New-England, Pennsylvania, and some other localities, are strongly in favor of it, simply because their interest lies that way. The West and the South (excepting only the sugar interest) are as strongly opposed to protection, and for a similar reason. The question arises whether, under such circumstances, it is wise to make protection an issue one way or the other. There is no question that if adopted it would so weaken the Republican Party at the West and South as to cause its defeat in the national canvass. Even pronounced Republicans at the West admit this, while at the South it would almost consolidate the intelligent vote against us. We appeal to the protectionists of the *Tribune* school if it is wise or even necessary to run this risk. We make the appeal to them as Republicans, and not as manufacturers, and we ask them to consider the result, and the magnitude of the political interests to be affected.

The Democratic Party will be swift to take advantage of our mistake, and will push it to our defeat. We doubt if we are strong enough to resist them upon that issue, even with all the advantage which their mistakes in the past will give us. Once in Federal power, the revenue question would be a mere incident of their policy. They would go to the extreme of free trade, and thus change the entire commercial relations of the country. Not only the South, but the ultra Democrats of the West, would co-operate heartily to such an end. This would be but the beginning. The next step would be to undo, as far as possible, all that the Republican Party has done in the way of legislation since the rebellion broke out. There is no doubt that this is a secret, but cherished, purpose of the Democratic Party, and it would be accomplished at the first opportunity.

On a direct issue before the people, that opportunity will never come. The canvass of 1868 was a conclusive demonstration on that point; but it may come indirectly upon a new issue like that of protection. We cannot afford to try the experiment, and consequently must avoid it. A tariff answering the requirements of revenue, applied cautiously and according to the experience of older nations, will incidentally afford all the protection which American manufactures need; and even if it does not, the interests of all should be studied rather than the interests of a few. The safety of the Republican Party, and the perpetuation of the noble triumphs it has consummated, should control the action of our leaders at this juncture.

Spare Hands and Cheap Lands.

The regular and successful deportation of homeless and destitute children from this City to the West, during the past seventeen years, by the "Children's Aid Society," suggests to the public again the feasibility of what has so often been recommended in these columns—the deportation of our able-bodied poor to Western farms. The charitable organization mentioned above is now frequently transporting destitute families, as well as individual children, even as far as Iowa or Kansas. They arrive in a Western village, utterly destitute, but willing to work; and in a few hours, as we are informed, the family are placed in a comfortable cabin, the men provided with plenty of work and good wages, the women eagerly engaged for household duties and the children either put at school or employed in the light labor of the surrounding farms. Thus a journey of two or three days, at a slight expense, transforms a pauper family from Dutch Hill or Water-street, with the children rapidly becoming thieves or vagrants, and the whole dependent on alms, into thriving, industrious, respected producers on the best soil of the Union, and with all the boundless advantages of the West before the children. Our City gains by the transfer in reducing its destitute population, and those liable soon to grow up as criminals; the West gains in receiving what it most needs, labor of the most useful kinds.

The question arises every Spring with all in this City who deal with the laboring classes, why can not these spare hands be brought to the untilled lands of the country? The remedy of emigration is now being unceasingly urged in London as the best solution of the problem of poverty there. But the difficulty in England is the distance from cheap, arable lands where labor is in demand, and the expense of reaching them. Here there is no such obstacle. The cost of alms to an able-bodied man or woman for a Winter would quadruple the expense of his transportation to the West. For an outlay of not more than $35, a man or woman can be placed where they will earn good wages and get work the whole year round.

Then, if the charity be regarded in a moral as well as economic view, the donor of such a sum for this object has the satisfaction of feeling that he has placed the person assisted where he will need no more help, and where his family will be surrounded by the best influences that the country affords. The practical difficulties in the way of this most useful method of relieving our City are the proper organization of it, and the question of expense. The Commissioners of Charity, it will be remembered, attempted last Summer to solve the problem by opening a "Labor Bureau," but this useful institution failed of its great object, on account of the difficulty of arranging the matter of payment of railroad fares for the laborers sent. The Western farmer was naturally unwilling to prepay the expenses of a workman, when he either might never reach him, or might leave his place in a few days. The Commissioners felt unwilling to expend any charity funds merely for deportation; and thus, between the two, the poor laborer remained in the City.

We are persuaded that these obstacles might be overcome by various means. An appropriation might be secured from the Legislature for "deportation" alone; or an arrangement might be entered into with the Western communities, whereby the farmers should agree to deposit the amount of the fares with local bankers, subject to the order of the Commissioners if the laborer remained a certain period of time; or a lien might be taken on the emigrant's baggage and little possessions to insure the repayment of the traveling fares. We earnestly hope that the Board of Charity and Correction, in its new organization, will take this important public matter into serious consideration. It is a subject already of regret to the public that the excellent system of placing the almshouse children in country homes, which they carried out for so many years in co-operation with the Children's Aid Society, with such great benefit to the children, should have been dropped.

The Commissioners of Emigration have long performed an excellent work in this direction in transferring laborers to the country. They relieve the City of many thousands thus during every year. We trust the new Board will be as active. There are thousands of good workmen and industrious working-girls who are now out of employment in this City. They would be infinitely better off in the West, both for the present and the future. Let them in every possible way scrape up means to pay their fares to some Western village, and then, if they are ready for work on the ground, or for "house-chores," or seamstress-work, they will find good places, abundant and cheap food and fuel there, and in the future, a chance of rising in the world.

The Ghost of the Hartford Convention.

Gov. ENGLISH'S inaugural address is full of political interest, as indicating the temper of the Democracy, and as foreshadowing the future policy which it is preparing to adopt. He declares the Fifteenth Amendment to be invalid as a part of the Constitution of the United States—first, by reason of irregularity in the methods of its adoption, and second, on account of its conflict with the organic law of Connecticut. He denounces reconstruction by Congress as a violation of the principles of our Government, and of the present age. If we accept these expressions as the key-note of the future policy of the Democracy, then FRANK BLAIR was the true herald of the faith of the party in 1868, when he declared: "There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President to declare these (Reconstruction) acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments, and elect Senators and Representatives."

Republicans must accept the issue which is foreshadowed by Gov. ENGLISH, but it is important to observe that it raises the ghost of the Hartford Convention of 1814—a body which wrought the political death of every person who was a member of it. It will be remembered that that cabal sought to sit in judgment upon the acts of the General Government; to assert the superiority of the State, and finally to resist the military power of the nation in time of war. It was that assemblage of men, prototypes of some modern Democrats, who declared in favor of a dissolution of the Union in 1814, and proposed a new confederation, embracing the New-England States, as a remedy for what they conceived to be an invasion of their rights by the General Government.

In accepting the position which is presented by Gov. ENGLISH, in behalf of the Democratic Party, we have a thorough conviction that the popular verdict upon it will be similar to that which was passed upon the Hartford Convention. The principle involved is almost identical with that which was asserted in 1814; the popular feeling now sought to be resisted is almost the same as that which followed our second war with England, although infinitely stronger, and the Union which was then assailed has since been matured and strengthened by sixty years of experience, and will now be maintained with even greater decision and unanimity than at any previous period of our history.

Some Hints for Members of Congress.

What reason can be assigned by Congress for delaying general amnesty? The objects of the nation in repressing the rebellion would seem to have been all accomplished, so far as force and intellect can accomplish them. The growth into harmonious relations with every part of our country, like all growth, must be a matter of time, and, although capable of being retarded, cannot be hastened beyond a certain point. Slavery, which made discord in our institutions, has been entirely removed from us—so effectually that we can safely declare its destruction the logical result of the war, even without the compact by which the South consented to its abolition. The readiness of that consent by all whose ability and position gave them influence in the Slave States, is an evidence that thinking men saw the destruction of Slavery already accomplished, and that they regarded the consent to its constitutional prohibition as little more than the declaration of a truth they had no longer any power to ignore. It was an institution to which the enunciation of the principles involved in that four years' strife was fatal—like certain reptiles which live in darkness, it perished with the light.

With the consent of the South that Slavery should be prohibited in every section of our country, we had nothing to fear from that institution. It was dead already, and this new compact was little else than its decent burial out of sight. That issue then was effectually disposed of, and needed no further legislation. To secure the negro in his newly acquired rights of manhood, the action of Congress has been carried to its fullest extent, and it certainly seems as though nothing which laws could perform had been left undone. Then followed the granting of political rights, and these are now guaranteed by the Constitution itself, and thus made practically incapable of revocation.

What more is to be demanded before we restore the rights of self-government to the Southern States without limitation? Is it that we feel called upon to exercise retribution for the crime against the nation of which they have been guilty? This is no part of the province of human law. The infliction of punishment, though it must be governed by the strictest rules of justice, or it fails of its effect, has for its object solely the protection of society. Law is cruelty if it goes beyond this, except for the direct benefit of the wrong-doer himself. And even here we have examples enough in history of the most deadly wrong inflicted by means intended to rescue the so-called criminal from the path of error. The Inquisition is but one warning among many against attempts on the part of Government to remedy moral evil.

If we cannot be content with the retribution which their own deeds have brought upon the rebellious States—the more especially as it has involved the innocent with the guilty, and has brought to ruin those who would gladly have avoided the issue—we must be unreasonable indeed. But the most important point, and the only one now really left for us to be influenced by, is that of a common interest as citizens of a common country. Can we afford to leave an element of strife for an undefined period in a country where self-government is such an absolute necessity as in ours? What gives us our power to legislate for the Southern States without being resisted—almost without remonstrance? It is the recollection of evils no words can suffered as to be within the remembrance of all. With every year this recollection is less vivid, and in time it will become a thing altogether forgotten as a lesson. The revolutions in France, recurring at almost stated intervals of a generation, are an evidence that a strong Government is submitted to unhesitatingly only so long as the generation remembers the evils of anarchy from which that Government has rescued them. These remote evils have not been felt by the men of the new era, and they perceive only the bonds which gall them.

We are not disposed to look upon the gloomy side of the question, or to entertain fears which stand in the way of the freest exercise of duty. But we cannot ignore the fact that our Government is founded upon, not merely the sovereignty of the people, but the fullest recognition of the voice of the governed, and we have vastly extended the right of suffrage and made its universality a political tenet. It makes a jar with our system to hold whole communities disfranchised, nor can that system long work with the friction called for by such an exercise of power. Such legislation should be of as short duration as possible, and can be justified only by the pressure of stern necessity. Where is that necessity? Our Government is the people's choice, and was never suited to the permanent enforcement of legislation distasteful to any considerable portion of that people. The South can never be prevented from deeming that the suffrage they once possessed is a right, and the denial of it a stretch of the most arbitrary power. We say again, it matters not that they have provoked such action. The question is, whether the interests of the whole country will bear its continuance.

We call ourselves generous because we secure the amplest civil rights to every resident, and grant political powers to all comers with the least possible delay. This is not mere generosity. It is a wise appreciation of the necessities of our Government and our institutions. How long will it be before we realize the inconsistency of refusing those rights, even to misguided rebels, when their efforts have been entirely foiled, and they cannot stand in any other relation to us than that of fellow-citizens?

The New House.

By this time some thousands of families in the City are beginning to settle down in their new homes. The disagreeable sense of everything being strange is wearing off. The queer noises which one is sure to hear in a place to which we are not accustomed are no longer a serious affliction to the nerves. Doors bang and walls creak in a supernatural manner on the first night, as if the Lares and Penates were wrath at the intrusion. But there are other miseries which, in the majority of cases, last longer and are harder to bear. No one knows where to find anything. Some indispensable article is missing, and in the universal litter it is impossible to pick it out. The want of so humble an instrument as a corkscrew may produce great commotion in all but temperance families. Then there are certain articles of wearing apparel which are sure to be anywhere but in the place where one expects to find them. How many heads of families were in despair on Monday because the "bed-key" could not be found, and the cartman had brought none with him? But, after all, this disorder comes to an end. The necessity of "moving" entails far more serious disadvantages. Men are like cats in that they cannot get used to new quarters all at once. The house in which we have long resided is sure to have had all sorts of comfortable corners. It is like an easy chair, or a favorite pair of slippers—a friend to be parted from with many a pang.

As a general rule, the new house is by no means what we expected. It looked pretty well when the furniture was in it. But the bare bones have a totally different aspect. The outgoing tenants usually seem to have been the dirtiest people in the world. They leave heaps of dirt in all directions as legacies to their successors, and very likely they have managed to break a few panes of glass in clearing out their worldly goods. Moving-day affords a fine opportunity for studying human selfishness. The outgoing and the incoming tenant are deadly enemies. Neither would do a single hand's-turn to serve the other. If they meet in the passage, they glare upon each other with the gloomy ferocity of estranged relations. And then it is an unpleasant fact that the act of stirring up a house from top to bottom produces an endless variety of most unsavory smells. When one family rushes in upon the heels of another there is necessarily no time for cleaning up. At first all the drains seem to be bad. The gas-pipes leak. The cellar is full of refuse, and the cupboards seem to have been used chiefly as dust-holes. When a house-full of furniture is huddled together in hopeless confusion upon the top of all this dirt, the careful and tidy mother of a family may well feel as if the foundations of the earth had been loosened.

Perhaps the person who has "moved" formerly lived in a street which was well paved. In that case it was sure to have been made a sort of track for fast trotters. The children were in danger of being run over whenever they were sent out of doors. All that is changed in the new house. The street is paved with stones, and very soon the tenant realizes the dreadful truth that he has but made an exchange of evils. The noise created by the traffic is enough to stun the ear not yet accustomed to it. Very probably there is some place of business just opposite, or round the corner, which everybody had overlooked. Now it is discovered that heavy carts are going to and from that prosperous establishment morning, noon, and night. Their sound is as of the rolling of thunder. But this is not the worst. In the midst of the new tenant's anxieties, the strains of melancholy music reach his ear from next door. It seems like a dead-march. Presently a woman's voice breaks in, practicing scales or a dirge. The experienced hand knows at once what that means. The Voice will haunt the house at all hours. In every street there is at least one musical female who is perpetually pounding away at the piano, or cracking her voice in the hope of reaching a high note. There is nothing much more dispiriting than the sounds of a piano as heard from next door. The cry of children is purely irritating in its character, and therefore does not wear out the spirits like the musical female. She is nearly always practicing the same "piece," or singing the same song. She seems to spend no time at her meals, and is never asleep. By a perversity of fate, it is the new tenant's usual luck to find himself the neighbor of a human musical box. It is one of the evils of life which no amount of philosophy can enable us to bear with resignation.

A house is the only thing one is expected to take without first ascertaining how it suits. Dresses and coats may be tried on before they are paid for, but for our homes we make a deal in the dark. It all comes of the vile custom of having only one "moving-day" in the year. Landlords thus contrive to avoid making proper repairs. The unfortunate tenant has hired the house, and must take it as he can get it. He only discovers its faults when it is too late—when defective drainage has made everybody ill, or when an incessant round of horrible noises has shattered his nervous system. Custom is strong, but there will be a general rebellion against this bondage to landlords before the world is much older.

A Presumption Against the "Bombay."

The opinion of the United States Naval Court at Yokohama in reference to the collision between the *Bombay* and the *Oneida*, as our readers are doubtless aware, completely exonerated the *Oneida*, and charged the fault of the collision upon the *Bombay* alone. The opinion of the English Court of Inquiry in reference to it was directly the reverse. It would not be possible to discuss satisfactorily the two decisions without having before us the evidence which was given on the two investigations; for that evidence might possibly be so varying as to account for the contradictory decisions, without any reference to that prejudice of each Court in favor of the vessel of its own nation, which would naturally be supposed to have had some influence in the case.

There is one point, it seems to us, which might have been made against the *Bombay*, but which we do not find alluded to by the United States Naval Court, and which is not dependent at all upon contradictory testimony. The English statute in relation to collisions provides (Merchants' Shipping act, section 33,) as follows:

"In every case of collision between two ships, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of each ship, if and so far as he can do so, without danger to his own ship and crew, to render to the other ship, her master, crew and passengers, such assistance as may be practicable, and as may be necessary, in order to save them from any danger caused by the collision.

In case he fails so to do, and no reasonable excuse for such failure is shown, the collision shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed to have been caused by his wrongful act, neglect or default."

This rule is not, indeed, made a part of our statute law relating to collisions, yet it is well known in our Admiralty Courts. In a case decided by Judge BENEDICT quite recently, (the case of the *Atlas*,) the rule was referred to as follows:

"It is argued by the advocates for the *Atlas* that the subject of assistance is irrelevant to the question of damage. This is hardly so. The rules which Courts of Admiralty lay down, often look beyond the mere question of remuneration for services rendered, or for loss sustained, not only to do justice between the parties, but to prevent loss of life and preserve the ships, in the welfare of which, as the instruments of commerce, the whole community is interested."

The Judge then referred to the English statute which we have quoted, and added:

"No such statute exists in the United States, but Courts of Admiralty may, with propriety, consider the fact of deserting without cause a vessel which has been injured in a collision, as a circumstance tending to show consciousness of fault."

Now, that the *Bombay* did fail to render such aid to the *Oneida*, and that she had no reasonable excuse for such failure, can hardly be denied, in face of the fact that the British Consular Court deprived Capt. EYRE of his certificate as master for six months, solely on this ground of failure. This collision, therefore, by the law which governed the *Bombay*, at least, if not both vessels, must "be deemed to have been caused by her wrongful act, neglect or default" unless she has proved to the contrary. The burden of exculpation was upon her, and that burden, in the conflict of evidence which we see, must have prevailed in the case, as it always does in collision cases. This was doubtless enough to fully warrant the decision to which the United States Court have come, although the Court does not expressly state the fact.

The great opposition to the Civil Service Bill arises in Congress. The people at large have no objection to see the public Departments filled with capable and honest men. But to ask members of Congress to pass a measure depriving them of patronage and influence, is like inviting people to cut off their own heads. Mr. SCHENCK and other gentlemen are, however, in favor of Mr. JENCKES' bill, foreseeing that the want of some reform such as it embodies must yet work serious mischief. Mr. JENCKES must persevere. No great change of this kind was ever accomplished without patience and hard fighting.

M. OLLIVIER certifies that he has abundant evidence to prove the existence of a deep and wide-spread conspiracy to establish a political and social Republic in France. He does not deal in vague statements about the plot, but gives precise details, and as the persons recently arrested are to be brought to a speedy trial, he will have an opportunity of proving that the Government has not invented the conspiracy as an electioneering device. The revolutionists intended to carry out their designs before Sunday next. As it is, they will probably find that they have considerably increased the majority for the Emperor's side of the question.

The Bar Association has examined its first set of candidates, seventy-seven in number. After the examination began, several of the applicants "bolted." They considered prudence the better part of valor. Of the remainder, some knew a good deal about the principles of law, others had a smattering of knowledge on other subjects, and some knew nothing about any subject whatever. The Committee are more polite than to put the matter thus, but we have given a free rendering of their report. Candidates for admission to the Bar will soon prepare themselves properly for their professions, if these rigorous examinations are persisted in.

One of the great difficulties apprehended from under-ground railroads consists in the accumulation of smoke. There can be little advantage in going fast if suffocation is to be the penalty of the process; and if the smoke has little or no outlet, reluctantly as it always leaves tunnels and similar confined spaces, the probability of such a result becomes serious. Inventions, however, are already being tested to overcome this difficulty. One is now said to be in use on the Pennsylvania Railroad applicable even to bituminous coal, and which is declared to work to a charm. The only doubt seems to be, whether, when the smoke is made away with, steam can be got up fast enough; but even this problem has been solved elsewhere.

Although a bill for enabling women to vote in England has passed a second reading in the House of Commons, the final success of the measure is by no means probable. The limited number of members who voted—215 altogether—shows very plainly that the subject had not excited general attention, and that the division was left unnoticed by the party "whips." Wednesday is an off-day in the House of Commons, and measures of this kind can generally be pushed on a stage by good generalship on Wednesday afternoons. The real test will be on the third reading of the bill. Only one member of the Government—Mr. BRUCE—appears to have spoken in the discussion, and he seems to have been opposed to the principle of the measure. If the Government wished to kill the bill, the advocates of it would stand no chance. In any case, it is quite certain that the House of Lords will not pass it at present. But some such measure cannot be refused, whenever it becomes evident that the majority of women demand it.

A brisk argument has sprung up over the momentous question whether PIUS IX. is or is not the descendant of a Jew. Many early Christians were themselves Jews, and we should hardly suppose that His Holiness would be particularly annoyed even were it proved that he was of the same race as the Founder of Christianity. The story is that the MASTAI family, of which the Pope is a member, got their title of nobility from one FERRETTI, a lady of high rank, but who married in Sinigaglia a baptised Jew named MASTAI. Twenty-four years ago, it is said, the Marquis CONSOLINI published a genealogical pamphlet proving this statement, which has never been refuted. The pamphlet was burned, but its spirit lived—and once more the Pope is being called to account for circumstances which he certainly could not control.

It is high time that some definite conclusion was arrived at with reference to the practice of violently ejecting passengers from railroad cars. The unfortunate man LANE, who was thus treated upon the New-Jersey Central the other day, and who, being landed on Hackensack Bridge, fell into the river and was drowned, is a victim of what most people will call malicious stupidity. Why was he not allowed to go on to a station where the dispute could have been settled? A witness testifies that LANE had bought his ticket. He was not, therefore, attempting to steal a passage. But even if he had been, there is no justification for what was in reality an assault leading to a fatal accident. The law provides, moreover, ample redress for frauds on companies, where they are clearly proved, and it is absurd that a conductor should create a breach of the peace at his own pleasure. A man can be given into custody at a station, and that affords ample means of punishment, without placing life in jeopardy.

A remarkable manuscript has been found in the Imperial Library of Paris, bearing date May 13, 1665, the authenticity of which is vouched for, and which seems to establish a bitter repugnance on the part of LOUIS XIV. to the dogma of Papal infallibility. The document describes an interview between the grand Monarch and the Pope's Nuncio, in the course of which his Majesty raised his arm, clenched his fist, and threatened still more cogent arguments; the provocation having been an explicit claim put forth by the Nuncio to infallibility, and superiority over temporal Sovereigns in behalf of his master. The pride and personal desires of Kings, from HENRY VIII. down, did more than the enlightenment of their people, to sap those lofty pretensions, which even now show such wonderful signs of vitality.

George Sand has not yet been elected to the French Academy, in spite of the rumored support of the Empress EUGENIE. Genius should perhaps be of no sex as well as of no country, but still it would seem a bold stroke to introduce into the august body in question, a lady who, whatever her other merits, had had occasion to write *Lui et Elle*. There were two vacancies—left by SAINTE-BEUVE and LAMARTINE—and they have been filled, each by a vote of 26 to 2, by EMILE OLLIVIER and JULES JANIN.

The condition of lunatics appeals at all times for the most earnest commiseration, especially in the case of the very poor. Some of the English pauper asylums are gaining an unenviable notoriety by acting upon the opposite principle. The Lunacy Commissioners find that in fourteen well-authenticated instances, manslaughter has been committed upon patients. How many poor creatures have died in the same way, without any but the brutal keeper being the wiser, it is, of course, impossible to say. The favorite torture appears to be rib-breaking—that is to say, the patient who is refractory is liable to be knocked down, kicked, dragged about, and otherwise maltreated. This picture is sufficiently dismal; but it becomes worse when the difficulties in the way of investigation are considered. Officials shield each other, and patients dread revenge for speaking the truth. True, there are "Visitors;" but they too often neglect their duties. It is stated that those of Hanwell Asylum are even contumacious and stubbornly obstinate in their demeanor toward the Government authorities, and advice and remonstrances have no sort of effect upon the persons having the asylum in charge.

People who are partial to Chinese gongs will be delighted to hear that the secret of their composition, long deemed impenetrable, has been discovered by two industrious Frenchmen, called JULIEN and CHAMPION. The Celestials, one of whose most favored tricks in war is to beat gongs and run down hill with a sword in each hand, will be proportionately disgusted. A new and terrific means of making a noise on the Fourth of July, and during political meetings and processions, will thus become accessible even to the most moderate purse. Little boys who are tired of thumping drums and blowing horns, and who yearn for some fresh instrument of torture, ought to offer up a sacrifice to Messrs. JULIEN and CHAMPION.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MR. FECHTER AS DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

RABELAIS would have found *Don Cæsar de Bazan* a fellow after his own heart. The ruined Spanish nobleman with his tatters and his long Toledo blade, his tipsy swagger, his irrepressible merriment that not even a mountain of debt and a sea of want could smother, and, above all, his chivalric and genial nature, would have appealed to the cynic whose bitterness, like certain tonics, always covered a drop of sweetness at bottom. RABELAIS is said to have left as his last will and testament the following laconism: "I owe much; I have nothing; I give the rest to the poor." Such a man must have sympathized with *Don Cæsar*. They would necessarily have had much in common. The difference might have been that *Don Cæsar* would probably have found something—if only his old lace ruffles—to give to the poor beforehand.

There is, if we mistake not, a spice of recklessness in Mr. FECHTER's own nature that fits very nicely into the part of this dissolute yet generous nobleman. Few, at least, have as much imagination as he has, without a dash of the same sort of temper. Here is a personage in whose veins runs the blue blood of hidalgos, a man to whom by hereditary right belongs the antiquated privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the King, yet one who reels about the streets the boon companion of the lowest of the low, without a maravedi in his pockets, and stumbling now and again in the clutch of the alguasils for fomenting drunken brawls. *Don Cæsar* has no crust to eat, no canopy but that of heaven under which to lay his head; but his laughing consolation is that his supper will be light and his lodging airy. He has absolutely no hopes, no plans, no means, no future; yet he looks forward with neither murmurs nor fears, and no difficulty or suffering can arise but that he has a light jest and a merry laugh to rob it of its sting. Even death has no terrors for him; and he prepares to take his leap into the dark amid flowers, and wine and song—decking, like SARDANAPALUS, even the gloomy pathway to the end of sense, with every device for sensual enjoyment. Is such a character possible? Undoubtedly, we should say, but rather in Ireland than in Spain. *Don Cæsar* lacks the saturnine quality of most of his compatriots. But he is thoroughly Spanish in the vindication of his honor. He has always our liking. It is in the very essence of human nature to prefer the clever, good-humored scapegrace to every other kind of hero. But *Don Cæsar de Bazan, Count de Garofa*, only thoroughly gains our esteem when he asserts at once the dignity of his race and his manhood, even in the teeth of his Sovereign. He might slay the profligate monarch, and we should forgive him; since, as Lord LYTTON long ago put it:

> "When dishonor
> Reaches our hearths, law dies and murder takes
> The angel shape of Justice."

But *Don Cæsar* takes a nobler revenge and one more worthy his lineage. He vindicates the *King's* honor and then appeals to him—we may be sure not unsuccessfully—for the protection of his own. All this Mr. FECHTER realizes superbly. In no character that he has acted, certainly not in his *Hamlet*, has he been so supremely the gentleman. His spirit shines through him despite all his rags, and dirt, and faded finery. Only such a man would take upon himself at so dire a risk the protection of the poor, friendless *Lazarillo*; only such an one would dare, as he does, to beard the *King of Spain*, and bearding, triumph over him.

Mr. FECHTER is fine in everything he undertakes, but there is less opportunity in this drama for effect of the sort in which he is most thrilling, than in either of the characters he has acted here. And yet in none has he shown himself a more consummate artist. The airiness, the grace, the sparkling humor of his *Don Cæsar* are almost on a par with its high breeding—which is to say that they are hardly to be surpassed. There is a more important lesson than is to be learned from good acting merely, in this ideal of a creature sunk in every eye to the lowest mark in social degradation—a man who wonders what another whose doublet is of three-pile velvet can want with him, a noble without an estate, and a *caballero* without a horse, but who is still as sensitive as the proudest and richest grandee of Castile upon the point of honor, and ready to the last with his good right arm to uphold it. Still, no actor that we have seen will compare with Mr. FECHTER for the prominence which he gives to this significant contrast, or, for the buoyant elegance with which it is effected. It is gratifying to see that he wins upon his audience more and more as they become accustomed to him, and with familiarity are better able to discern what he attempts to do. There may be some, perhaps, who may never acquire a taste for FECHTER, as there are some who care nothing for the figures of MICHAEL ANGELO, or for the landscapes of CLAUDE. Even HUME could say of another actor, who was also a poet, "It is in vain that we look into SHAKESPEARE for either purity or simplicity of diction. His total ignorance of all theatrical art and conduct, however material a defect, yet, as it affects the spectator rather than the reader, we can more easily excuse than that want of taste which prevails in his productions." All this proves that tastes differ, no doubt; but meanwhile HUME is none the greater in the world's esteem for having written this criticism—and SHAKESPEARE none the less.

Miscellaneous.

NILSSON AND PATTI.

The engagement of Miss NILSSON by Mr. MAURICE STRAKOSCH has already been announced in these columns. And now it seems that Miss PATTI is to visit the United States simultaneously with the Swedish artist. Rumors of Miss PATTI's intention to dispute the field had indeed been current for some weeks past, but all of them lacked confirmation. Their indorsement at present, though not very clear on the face, is, nevertheless, pretty satisfactory. It comes in the shape of a telegraphic dispatch from Paris, forwarded last night, and announcing, firstly, that "the earnings of Miss PATTI for the past season have been one million francs, to say nothing of the presents she has received;" and secondly, that "the Marquis of CAUX, Miss PATTI's husband, has just contributed fifteen hundred francs to the funds of the Plebiscitary Committee." It is hardly to be supposed that the exact amount of the vocalist's earnings needs electricity as a means of record, and equally unlikely that the Marquis DE CAUX's liberality toward the cause of the French Empire should require as immediate recognition here. Viewing these facts, however, as likely to interest a public before whom Miss PATTI is soon to reappear, they are of some moment, and their transmission deserves a welcome from the *dilettanti*, at all events, as indicative of rare pleasures in store.

BRIEF MENTION.

Last night the second glee and madrigal concert in aid of the Wilson Mission was attended, at Steinway Hall, by a very numerous audience. BEETHOVEN and MENDELSSOHN were represented on the programme, the latter with especial frequency; and the works of these composers, with SCHUMANN'S "Wanderer," gave a substantiality to the entertainment which the glees and madrigals, often pleasant and always most curious in form, but quite devoid of significance do not supply. Mr. BAIRD, bass, Mr. LEGGAT, tenor, and Mrs. EVSTAPHIEVE were the principal soloists. The chorus was very strong, and did its work with unusual sentiment and absolute precision.... This afternoon the last rehearsal for to-morrow's Philharmonic Concert occurs at the Academy ....This evening a concert in aid of the New-York Central Dispensary takes place at Steinway Hall....The matinée bill at Niblo's Theater, to-morrow, will consist of "Mosquito," and of "La Sonnambula." That at the French Theater will be "Don Cæsar de Bazan." At Wallack's "The School for Scandal" will be given. At the Olympic the final afternoon rendering of "Macbeth" can be attended. The last afternoon representation of "A Widow Hunt" and of "Toodles" is announced at Booth's.

Address by Senator Revels.

On Wednesday evening next, the 11th of May, Senator REVELS, of Mississippi, will deliver, we are informed, an address at the Cooper Institute. The subject of the lecture is, "The Tendency of Our Age." It will be an extraordinary thing to hear a colored Senator of the United States, and that Senator from the State of Mississippi, deliver such an address; and yet it is quite consistent with the tendency of our age that he should do so. We trust, and indeed have no doubt, that the reception accorded to the honorable gentleman in New-York will be more hospitable than that lately accorded him in Philadelphia.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 5.

Mr. SAULSBURY introduced a bill granting $225,000 out of the proceeds of the public lands to the Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of a pier in Delaware Bay, near Lewes.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported the Senate bill to grant a pension to Mrs. LINCOLN, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The bill was accompanied with a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported, with an amendment, the bill relative to buildings used for military purposes in New-York City. It authorizes the Secretary of War to lease a suitable building in New-York for the use of the several staff departments of the army.

Mr. MCDONALD from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported, with amendments, the bill authorizing mail steam-ship service between New-Orleans and certain ports in Mexico.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to establish water-gauges, and have daily observations made along the Mississippi River and its principal tributaries.

Mr. DRAKE, from the Naval Committee, reported a substitute for the bill to promote the securing of efficient seamen for the navy.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely the bill to regulate the importation of immigrants under the labor contracts.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House resolution for a final adjournment on the 4th of July, was taken up. The motion to refer to the Finance Committee was negatived—yeas 19, nays 36; and the resolution was discussed without action until the expiration of the morning hour.

THE OSAGE INDIANS.

The House Osage Indian Land bill came up in order. Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to pass over the present and prior orders to take up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Mr. EDWARDS made an ineffectual effort to get up the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. Mr. HOWE argued that the Franking bill should take precedence, and several Senators insisted upon adhering to an alleged understanding on the previous day to take up the bill of Mr. MORRILL'S. But all these attempts failed, and the Osage Indian Land bill was finally proceeded with. The question was on the amendment of Mr. ROSS, to take the lands from the Indians at twenty cents an acre, and give them to certain railroads in Kansas at specified sums, giving the settlers on the reservation the right to purchase 160 acres each at $1 25 an acre.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, in reply to the argument that the bill was needed to avert threatened Indian depredations, said that all the trouble was caused by aggressions upon the Indians upon the part of unscrupulous white men, who went into these Indian reservations and squatted upon lands expressly set apart for Indians. The Osage Indians had been violently assaulted, and their stock and provisions stolen by these people; the army had been called in to protect the white population committing these outrages; and now the Senate was to complete the farce by robbing the Indians of their lands and forcibly ejecting them, without any provision for their future homes. If he had the power, he would turn the bayonets of the army upon these marauders and freebooters, for it was the highest duty of the Government to protect these Indians. They were entitled to this protection under existing treaties. The Government never would have peace on the border until it repressed these lawless invasions of the Indian lands. He then reviewed the features of the bill in detail, showing that it proposed to give the Indians eighteen cents an acre for land worth four dollars and a half an acre; that this land was to be taken at a trifling sum from its rightful owners; that provision was made for paying $45,000 for stolen horses, without saying into whose hands the payment was to be made, and that the interest on $375,000 was set apart for national purposes, without any definition of those national purposes. The bill was generally objectionable, and its passage would be a legislative scandal. He moved to recommit, with instructions to the Committee to report a bill for the removal of the Osage Indians to Indian Territory, and the sale of their reservation for cash, as other public lands are disposed of. The bill was then laid aside without action.

THE FRANKING BILL.

The bill to abolish the franking privilege came up as the special order. Mr. STEWART moved to pass over the bill, in order to take up the next special order—the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. Mr. RAMSEY called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The motion was then lost by yeas 25, nays 30.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, then moved to pass over the present business, to proceed with the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Mr. CONKLING appealed to the Senate to act on the Franking bill at once.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the bill cut off the franking privilege from every officer of the Government, and provided no substitute. If passed in the shape in which it came from the House, another bill would have to be passed to enable the Government to transact its ordinary business.

Mr. CONKLING suggested that the franking bill would not go into effect until a certain date, and that if now passed any necessary revision of the postal laws could be made in the meantime.

Mr. SUMNER explained the purpose of his proposed substitute for the bill, which would cheapen and simplify postal service. He was not prepared today to act upon the measure.

Mr. CAMERON thought the Senate was demoralized, and moved an adjournment. Lost.

After further discussion, interspersed with unsuccessful motions to adjourn, the Senate voted upon the question of passing over the Franking bill, which was passed over by yeas 36, nays 21, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Bayard, Boreman, Casserly, Cole, Corbett, Drake, Edmunds, Flanagin, Fowler, Hamilton of Maryland, Harlan, Harris, Johnston, Kellogg, Lewis, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Thayer, Vickers, Warner, Williams—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Howe, Howell, McCreery, Morton, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Scott, Sherman, Tipton, Trumbull, Willey, Wilson, Yates—21.

STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDY.

The bill granting a subsidy of $150,000 per year for ten years for a semi-monthly steam-ship line between New-Orleans, Campeachy, Sisal, Tampico and Havana, was reported from the Committee on Commerce.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was then taken up, when the Senate at 5 oclock adourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock A. M. Mr. STOKES reported a bill for the relief of Capt. DAVID BEATTY's Company of Independent Scouts of Tennessee. Passed.

CONTESTED ELECTION EXPENSES.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill regulating compensation in cases of contested elections. Recommitted.

It provides that no money shall be paid either as mileage or compensation to the sitting member or the contestant while the contest was pending and undecided, and after it is decided the mileage and compensation are to be paid to the person to whom the seat is awarded; the person against whom the claim is decided is only to be allowed an amount to cover his actual expenses in prosecuting or defending his right to the seat. The act is not to apply to the Forty-first Congress.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills as follows were introduced:

By Mr. VAN WYCK—Appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Rondout. Referred.

By Mr. HOOPER, of Utah—Granting land to aid the reclamation of desert lands in Utah. Referred.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The House then went into the business of the morning hour, being the bill to regulate the civil service. Mr. PETERS presented as an argument against the bill a letter from a cripple in the employment of the Government at Washington, pleading the claims of his class as against the provisions of the bill. After speeches against the bill by Messrs. NIBLACK, MORRILL of Maine, and MAYNARD, Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, moved to lay it on the table. Negatived—Yeas 43, nays 104.

Mr. JENCKES rose to close the debate and gave notice that he would move to recommit the bill and amendments to the Committee on the Civil Service. He yielded a part of his time to Mr. BENTON, who denounced the bill as impolitic and impracticable; and to Mr. KELLEY who announced his adhesion to what appeared to be an unpopular measure in the House. Mr. JENCKES then said he was not disappointed at the reception which the bill had experienced; he believed that if 226 men were drawn by lot from among the people of the United States there would be fewer found among them opposed to this measure than were to be found among the members of the House. The opposition arose from the very defects of the present system. One object of the bill was to save to the Government the money that now goes into the pockets of thieves and their associates and confederates. In reply to the objection of Mr. MAYNARD, that this bill removed power further from the people, he asked what chance the people had now to gain admission to the minor offices? Who ever gained any appointment now except through political or personal influence? As to the objections made by Mr. PETERS, that it was impossible to reform the public offices in New-York, he said that if the Government could not do that it should abdicate its duties. He admitted that one of the great forces of corruption was in New-York; but because it was great, the greater was the duty to grapple with it. The Government lost millions every month by the misconduct and inefficiency of the public officers in New-York. He ridiculed the constitutional argument of Mr. BINGHAM, and thought that he found good reasons for the opposition of Messrs. PETERS and BENTON in the fact that the States of Maine and New-Hampshire had as many employes in the Treasury Department as eighteen other States.

Mr. PETERS remarked that he had but one appointee in the Treasury Department. All appointments charged to his district were made on the recommendations of his predecessors.

Mr. ELA remarked that there was but one appointee from his district.

Mr. JENCKES, in concluding his remarks, said that if anything better than the bill were presented he would be willing to take it; if not, he hoped the House would try this bill.

Mr. ELA asked whether there were more defections among Government employes than among the clergy, or any other class of men.

Mr. JENCKES replied that there were ten to one. Hundreds of those defections were never heard of. Clerks sailed constantly out of the great Custom-houses with public money in their pockets, and were never prosecuted. He appealed to the people from their Representatives on this question, and said that the people had spoken in favor of this measure by the almost unanimous voice of the Press.

Mr. SCHENCK said he had watched the great ability and patient labor with which the gentleman from Rhode Island had prosecuted his purpose, and he thanked him for that labor. Having no time to present any argument on the general subject of the proposition, he wished to say that the gentleman could hardly put the bill in any shape, so long as its principle was preserved, that he (Mr. SCHENCK) would not give it his hearty support as the institution of a salutary and much-needed reform.

Mr. JENCKES moved that the bill and amendments be recommitted.

Amendments were offered: By Mr. ARNELL, providing that the bill shall apply without distinction as to sex; by Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, looking to the equal proportion of offices among the States; and by Mr. O'NEILL, to strike out the payment of fees for examination and certificates. The bill and amendments were then recommitted, and ordered to be printed.

THE PARAGUAY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. ORTH, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report in the matter of the Paraguay investigation, and gave notice that he would call it up for action as soon as possible. Mr. WOOD presented the views of the minority, as prepared by Messrs. SWANN and WILLARD, and stated that he coincided with some of the resolutions reported both by the majority and minority, but did not think there was anything in the record calling for any action by the House.

BILLS DISPOSED OF.

The House then went into the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of CHARLES E. DALE & CO., was concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to confirm the title of WM. M. GARVEY to a certain tract of land was concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House bill limiting the appointment of certain officers of the Treasury Department was concurred in.

The Senate bill to establish an additional Land District in Kansas was passed.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY BILL.

The Senate bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road and to secure the same by mortgage being reached,

Mr. WHEELER moved to put the bill on its passage and addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of it.

Mr. HAWLEY proposed to offer an amendment requiring all the land granted to the Company to be sold to actual settlers only, and in quantities not greater than 160 acres to any one person, and for a price not exceeding $2 50 an acre; and made an argument in support of that proposition.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, opposed the amendment, and denounced the bill and the land grant system as being wrong in principle and an outrage on the tax-payer. This road had already received 45,000 acres of public land, and this bill proposed to give it 2,250,000 more. He supposed, however, that it would be passed, for he thought he saw in that provision of it which required American rails to be used in the road, a combination between the land speculators and the high protectionists; and he intimated that Mr. WHEELER, the Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, had, in his other capacity as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, lent his aid to that combination.

Mr. CONGER advocated the bill, contending that the land was valueless without railroads.

Mr. ELA opposed the bill as a plunder measure, which proposed to mortgage to the money-lenders of Europe more land than would make up a dozen of their little Kingdoms, which proposed to bring in millions of the Pagans of Asia to compete with the farmers and laborers of the West, and which proposed to enrich the Jay Cookes and money-lenders of the United States.

Mr. O'NEILL supported the bill, defended the reputation of JAY COOKE & CO. as honorable capitalists, and claimed that the State of Pennsylvania was the pioneer of the system of internal improvements.

Mr. GARFIELD, of West Virginia, advocated the bill, and argued against the amendment proposed by Mr. HAWLEY as calculated to throttle the Company.

Mr. COX appealed to Mr. WHEELER for one minute of time to express his views.

Mr. WHEELER declined, as he had but five minutes of his hour left.

Mr. COX—Then I put in my protest against this crucifixion between tariff and land grants.

Mr. VAN WYCK—I do the same.

Mr. WHEELER closed the discussion, and demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill. The previous question was seconded by a vote of 78 to 59, excluding all amendments.

Mr. STILES moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 58, nays 85. The motion to adjourn and to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, were made and negatived by yeas and nays. Various other dilatory motions were made and voted on by yeas and nays.

Mr. VOORHEES suggested that as there was little likelihood of being able to arrive at a result today, it be agreed that the vote be taken on Wednesday.

Mr. WHEELER said he had no objections. Mr. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. WHEELER whether he would then allow his colleague's (HAWLEY) amendment to be offered and voted on.

Mr. WHEELER said he could not consent to that.

The proposed compromise therefore failed, and the filibustering process was continued.

The Speaker having decided at a certain stage of the proceedings that a motion to adjourn was not in order, the decision was appealed from, and the appeal was laid on the table—yeas 115, nays 2.

After some further voting on dilatory motions, Mr. HOAR inquired whether it was within the power of one-fifth of the members to defeat action? The Speaker stated that that had been so invariably the practice of the House that it was unnecessary to discuss it. It was decidedly within the power of a minority to prevent action on a bill, except when a motion to suspend the rules could be made, as on Mondays and for the last ten days of the session.

Mr. MAYNARD proposed a postponement of final action till Wednesday.

Mr. WHEELER had no objection to that.

Mr. SARGENT objected to any arrangement which did not provide for an amendment to be pending to protect the rights of actual settlers.

Mr. CALLOM appealed to Mr. WHEELER to let Mr. HAWLEY's amendment be pending.

Mr. WHEELER positively declined to do so.

Pending these and other suggestions there was a good deal of confusion and excitement in the House, and a manifest determination by the opponents of the measure not to yield their purpose to prevent a vote. Finally a motion to adjourn prevailed by yeas 76, nays 67, and the House, at 4:50 o'clock, adjourned till Monday next at 12 o'clock—a suggestion of Mr. SCHENCK's that no business be done on Monday having been objected to.

HARMONY IN CONGRESS.

The Approaching Caucus of Republican Congressmen—The Absolute Need of Unity, Co-operation and Reform.

From the Albany Evening Journal, May 4.

A caucus of the Republican members of Congress is to be held, with a view to harmonizing and consolidating the party on the important questions before it. We trust that a spirit of mutual concession will prevail. We regard the movement, in its possibilities, as one of the most important in its relation to the future well-being of the Republican Party, and through it of the country, of any which has recently been had. The party has about closed up the work to accomplish which it was especially called to the control of the policy of the Government. Freedom is secured, the Union is restored and justice is guaranteed. While the continued existence of the Republican organization is necessary to the perpetuation of the liberties and rights of every citizen, the necessity for it is not so pressing and imminent as to secure for it that cordial and hearty support which is vital to future triumphs, unless public sentiment is fully met upon all questions of supreme importance. We need unity and wisdom of action upon the Funding bill; we must have thorough reform both in the internal and external revenue systems, promptitude in the final disposition of that remnant of reconstruction, the Georgia matter, and considerate determination in providing for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment. Congress has blundered too long already. With every week of debate, irresolution and widening dissension seem to have prevailed. With the full development of sentiment which has taken place, however, the path of harmony ought now to be easily found. The most perplexing question, perhaps, is that relating to the revenue. Unity of action is only possible upon the policy we long since pointed out—that of a moderate protective tariff, a mild income law, and the abrogation of all taxes upon business and legacies. The power of the high-tariff men is broken. The indications are that the free traders, and especially those who are indentified with the Democratic Party, will rest satisfied with what they have accomplished, take the advice of the *World*, and abandon the tinkered tariff. If the extreme tariff men will now only concede to public sentiment that which is unquestionably demanded—a reduced tariff, but one harmonious and consistent in principle—there ought to be and will be no difficulty in uniting the Republican Party upon it. But if this is not done, we will enter the Fall campaign at a great disadvantage, demoralized among ourselves, and with the popular tide against us. Talk about keeping the tariff out of the political arena is as idle as would be a proposition to keep NAPOLEON out of the *plebiscitum*. It must enter the canvass—how, depends entirely upon the action of Congress. This disposed of, all other questions will doubtless be easily adjusted.

We entreat the Republican members of Congress to enter the proposed caucus fully disposed mutually to yield, for the sake of the general good. No interest can better afford to do it, than the extreme protectionists. Every sacrifice will be fully appreciated and every effort at unity noted and rewarded. The future of the Republican Party is to be settled now. Its policy is to be marked out; its claims to statesmanship established, and its hold upon the hearts of the people confirmed. It has the gratitude of the nation for saving the Union. It must secure confidence, also, in its general abilities to administer all the affairs of State. While the confidence it has hitherto held cannot be said to be shaken, yet its continuance depends altogether upon the deserts of the party. It is idle to talk of retaining power, unless it is wisely used. And the assurance of wisdom must be given by the present Congress.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Great Storm at Buenos Ayres—Destruction of Life and of Property.

From the Buenos Ayres Standard, March 11.

On Wednesday, the 9th of March, one of the most fearful storms ever experienced in the River Plate burst over Buenos Ayres. The afternoon was rainy, and weather-wise people saw a regular "temporal" setting in from the southeast. Mr. LOUIS MCLEAN and others refused to allow their boats to leave the mole with passengers; nevertheless, some had the temerity to venture, and we learn that a boat which left about 4 P. M. for the Villa de Salto, with a lady and two gentlemen, was capsized and the passengers were drowned. At the same time Capt. PEEL made great efforts to procure the steam launch *Baby*, to go aboard the *Tycho Brahe*, which was to sail the same evening for Liverpool, but the risk of going out twelve miles deterred everybody from the attempt. A passenger who had left for the *Tycho Brahe* some hours before, and was unable to reach her, turned back, and met the boat, capsized, in which the lady and gentlemen were lost. Mr. MCLEAN had dispatched a boat with some sheep at 8 A. M., which reached the *Tycho Brahe* safely, and then seeing the storm coming on sailed for the *Tigre* instead of trying to return to port. As the evening closed in the storm increased, the rain began to fall in torrents about 5 o'clock, and many of the streets were flooded with two or three feet of water; this became a deluge after four hours of the most incessant downpour, and some people lost their lives in carriages, trying to cross the Tercero. At the corner of Suipacha and Cordoba a coach was carried away; the coachman escaped, but the passengers and horses were drowned. At Calle Libertad and Cuyo another coach was carried down by the current, and the driver and his horses drowned. At Calle Defensa the current washed away a child, and some other casualties of this kind are reported in the south end. Some of our friends resident at Cinco Esquinas had to make a detour by the Calle Rivadavia to get home, the Recoleta omnibus having broken down at 5½ o'clock, and the streets become dangerous to cross.

Setiembre omnibus coming into town at 9 o'clock found a rapid stream at the corner of Piedad and Urugay; the driver plunged in, the omnibus was carried down one hundred yards and thrown on its side, two of the horses being drowned, and the passengers (eight in number) forced to get out through the windows and scramble or swim to the sidewalk. Three corpses were picked up, yesterday, in Calle Uruguay, but they were probably either horsemen or foot passengers brought down by the current. The Northern Tramway had three horses drowned. In Calle Paraguay a coach upset; the coachman was drowned. but some ladies inside were saved.

The rainfall was the most dreadful ever known; the algibes were soon filled, and then the water flooded all the lower rooms of the houses, in some places to the height of three feet. We hear of floors having given way in many houses, and in one case the occupants of a room narrowly escaped falling into an old well or water-closet under the floor. The houses near the brewery in Calle Bolivar were under water to the height of three feet, and in those streets adjacent to the Tercero, the inhabitants were all but drowned. The Plaza Parque was a navigable lake, and the Café del Parque was inundated. About 10 o'clock the rain subsided, and the wind began to blow with tremendous force, coming in gusts, and causing some of the highest houses to shake. At 11 P. M. it was like a hurricane, and continued with more or less force till 2 in the morning. The Captain of the bark *Damon* says it was the most fearful gale he ever experienced; it blew so hard that he could not stand on deck, and the water washed clean over his ship; his anchors could not prevent him from dragging about 120 fathoms. Her Majesty's ship *Cracker* rode it out well, having foreseen the storm by the fall of the glass from 29.90 at noon to 29.58 when the storm began; four ships drove past her, but did no harm. The whale-boats were carried about in every direction; one was seen to go down with two men aboard, and of the seventy-two lost or aground it is believed that many of them had one or two men aboard.

The scene which presented itself yesterday at daybreak is beyond description: nine corpses were picked up on the beach, three at the foot of Calle San Martin, and others are reported, but need confirmation. The storm lulled about 2 A. M. yesterday, and at daylight the river was again calm. The passengers for the *Tycho Brahe* and Capt. PEEL went aboard about 10 o'clock, but the wind again freshened at noon, and blew half a gale. While we write it is still blowing very hard, but the sky has cleared up and the weather seems to promise to be fine. It is worthy of remark that on Wednesday evening when the rain abated the glass began to run down rapidly from 7 to 11 o'clock. Up to the present it seems the loss of life in the city and port cannot be less than twenty persons, and the damage to property and merchandise may be estimated at £100,000 to £130,000. People in Europe will read with amasement of men and horses drowned in the streets of Buenos Ayres, of parlor floors giving way and falling into water-closets, of sailors being washed ashore on planks or their corpses collected on the beach. They will also charge us with criminal neglect in having no port or harbor to shelter the shipping, while steamers, schooners and whale-boats to the number of fifty and upward, are washed ashore near the gas house.

The Relations of Capital and Labor—Letter from Gen. Butler.

Gen. BUTLER has written a letter in which he describes the changes that have taken place in a few years in the management of the great manufacturing establishments of New-England, and in the character of the operatives, and expresses his views of the proper policy to be pursued hereafter in the following terms:

It seems to me that the time has come for the interference of the Legislature in the investigation at least of the limit of the hours of labor, and the limit of the employment of youth, to determine how far it is best for the State that its children shall be deprived of an opportunity for education and training by the employment of its young life in accumulating the gains of selfish parents or adding to the profits of equally selfish capitalists; also, what safeguards ought to be placed around the lives and limbs of the operatives engaged in managing huge and powerful machines, where a false step or a false motion may cost the life or limb. On this very necessary and important subject our statute books are wholly silent, while the laws of England are dotted all over with penal enactments to preserve the persons of the laborers from accident.

Also, to inquire as to what may be done to insure a fair division of the rewards of labor as against the profits of capital. In a word, that the law may intelligently do in this most important relation of life and business what it ought to do, and does do, in almost every other, step in and restrain the strong from crushing the weak, and protecting the needy against the promptings of avarice or the cruelty of selfishness.

Of course, to do this effectively and justly to both parties requires accurate and careful observation of the conditions and relations of the operative to the employer, and of labor to capital, a full examination and report upon the abuses which require remedy, a full understanding and comprehension of all the facts on the one side and on the other which should guide legislation, to the end that injustice may not be done to the employer, or the citizen when employed shall not be without adequate protection by the laws.

I was more than gratified at the establishment of the Bureau of Statistics and inquiry into the connection of labor with capital, and I have examined the report of that bureau with the utmost interest and attention. I most earnestly desire that this work may go on, and that the Legislature, with a liberal hand, will afford all necessary and proper assistance; and that the objects of its investigation may take a more extended range. In my judgment there are no statistics so vital to the future well-being of the Commonwealth as those which would be gathered by the bureau. A struggle is just commencing here between capital and labor. If the contest is pursued with harshness, intensity and bitterness of feeling, it will be because of want of knowledge by both parties of the duties of each to the other, and the rights of either relative to the other. Let the capitalist remember that unlike England here the vote of the laborer controls capital in legislation, and that if capital desires to preserve itself from unjust legislation, it must be because labor wields the ballot with intelligence. Let capital also remember that abuses, if any exist, in its relations with labor, cannot be hidden, and may grow all the more magnificent in their proportions from being partially unknown. A wrong understood only to be felt as a fear, is always the most terrible. The voter uninstructed will act upon exaggerations and erroneous impressions. The capitalist will refuse the amelioration of evils of which he neither knows the extent, nor, perhaps, the existence; and therefore collision with the operative because of them is inevitable. When that collision comes, the history of all Governments shows, capital goes to the wall.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Destruction of a Bamboo Paper-Mill in Bloomfield, N. J.—Loss $100,000—A Series of Explosions.

A destructive fire occurred in Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., yesterday morning, which destroyed property worth over $100,000. The Silver Spring Paper-mills, a building four stories high, 130 feet long and 75 feet wide, owned by Messrs. FENNY & JUDSON, and situated in the western part of the town, near the Morris Canal inclined-plane, was discovered to be on fire at 12½ o'clock, and within an hour afterward was reduced to ashes. The fire broke out near the boilers, and was the result, it is supposed, of the carelessness of the workmen. About twenty minutes after the discovery of the fire, the two boilers exploded, tearing the building to atoms, and shaking the dwellings in the neighborhood. One of the boilers was thrown fifty feet from the building and lodged upon the bank of the canal. The other was broken in four different pieces, and was scattered in as many different directions, one piece being carried nearly 200 feet. The noise of the explosion attracted a large crowd to the spot, and by their efforts the buildings near at hand, which were threatened, were saved from destruction.

The loss is placed at $100,000. The property was insured for $70,000. The building contained valuable and costly machinery that had been used in the manufacture of "bamboo paper." A large quantity of paper was also stored in the building, upon which the loss was considerable. The mill is to be immediately rebuilt.

The New Jersey City Common Council.

The Common Council of Jersey City met last evening and transacted some important business. The following Standing Committees were announced by President MCNULTY:

Alms and City Hospitals—Aldermen Sheeran, Schick, Thomas, Birdsall.
Assessments—Freese, Toffey, Dakin, Clark, Meehan.
Elections and Officers—Sweeney, Elwood, W. Van Keuren, Whelan, Maloney.
Ferries, Wharves and Piers—Reardon, Fitzpatrick, Campbell, Harrington, Bumsted.
Finance—Clark, Hogan, Freese, Ege, McFadden.
Lamps and Ordinances—Tangeman, Egan, Ege, Vreeland, Dakin.
Printing—Whalen, Meehan, Thomas, Birdsall, Hogan.
Licenses—Wakeman, Gross, Maloney, McFadden, Campbell.
Public Buildings—Egan, Vreeland, Sheeran, Campbell, Garvin.
Parks and Public Grounds—Hogan, Meehan, W. Van Keuren, Budlong, Martini.
Public Health—Birdsall, Toffey, Freese, Harrington, Garvin.
Railroads—Martini, Maloney, B. Van Keuren, Campbell, Elwood.
Salaries—Elwood, Clark, Egan, Bumsted, Wakeman.
Schools—Dakin, Ege, Thomas, Meehan, Budlong.
Sewers—Schick, Whalen, Fitzpatrick, W. Van Keuren, Reardon.
Stationery—Meehan, Sheeran, Toffey, Martini, Garvin.
Streets—Sheeran, Fitzpatrick, Wakeman, Bumsted, Martini.
Police—McFadden, Tangeman, Whalen, Gross, Garvin.
Riparian Rights—Maloney, Ege, Vreeland, Elwood, Fitzpatrick.

The Chairmen of the Committees are all Democrats.

The Committee on Rules reported the rules of the old Common Council substantially for the use of the present Board.

A resolution was adopted after a long debate ordering the city funds to be deposited in the Second National Bank and the Hudson County Bank.

The election of City Printer, Street Commissioner and other officers was postponed to the next meeting, on Tuesday next.

Prospect Park Commissioners—Proposed Improvements.

At a meeting of the Prospect Park Commissioners yesterday evening, the President, J. S. T. STRANAHAN, in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Board be directed to draw upon the city authorities for the sum of $100,000, to be applied to the further improvement of Prospect Park; and the city authorities of Brooklyn are hereby requested to make and issue bonds in accordance with the act entitled an act to provide for the further improvement of Prospect, Washington and Tompkins Parks, in the City of Brooklyn, passed May 2, 1870.

Resolved, That the Superintendent be directed to resume work on the Park, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Finance Committee to inquire and report to the Board what sums will be required to be raised in the Tax Levy of 1870, for the construction of Washington Park, as well as for the maintenance and general improvement of the public parks of Brooklyn, during the coming year, and also, what amount will be required for a similar purpose in reference to the Kings County Parade-ground.

Resolved, That the landscape architects of the Board be directed to report a plan for the improvement of Tompkins Park, with an estimate of the expense thereof.

Resolved, That the President have authority to contract for the grading of Tompkins Park, at a price not exceeding twenty cents per cubic yard, and also for soiling and manuring the same, at reasonable rates, payable out of the special appropriation directed to be raised by the joint Board for that purpose.

Resolved, That the matter of fixing a district of assessment for the widening of Washington-avenue and extending the same into the town of Flatbush, as well as for laying out and opening of Plaza-street, in the City of Brooklyn, be referred to the Executive Committee for report, and the Controller is hereby directed to publish notice for a week of a meeting of said Committee for the purpose of hearing all parties interested in said improvements.

Resolved, That proposals for grading Sackett-street, as ordered, be solicited from contractors, and that the Controller advertise and receive estimates for doing the work, with proper sureties, and that such estimates be opened by the Executive Committee and reported to this Board.

Messrs. VAN ANDEN, PRENTICE and HUSTED were appointed a Committee to take preparatory steps for the sale of the land to the east of Flatbush-avenue, as provided for by the act of May 2, 1870.

The Board afterward adjourned.

Mozart Hall General Committee.

The Mozart Hall General Committee met last evening at Masonic Hall. Mr. JOHN MCCOOL occupied the chair, and Mr. JOHN SIGERSON acted as Secretary.

Upon motion of Mr. THOS. DUNPHY, a resolution was adopted to strike out from the minutes of last meeting a resolution appointing a Committee to confer with outside organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, and the following resolution was adopted instead:

Resolved, That a Committee of twenty-one members of this General Committee be and they are hereby appointed by the Chairman to confer with all outside organizations and with power to nominate county candidates at the coming election, and that we hereby pledge our hearty and undivided support to the ticket so nominated.

It was proposed that a resolution be adopted ratifying the nominations for Judges of the Court of Appeals made at the Democratic State Convention. The motion encountered considerable opposition, and was twice tabled. It was, however, sprung upon the meeting a third time, and, after an animated discussion, finally adopted.

It was determined that the Committee charged with the nomination of the county ticket should meet on Tuesday evening next to perform that duty.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Chamber of Commerce—Annual Meeting.

The Chamber of Commerce held its one hundred and second annual meeting at 1 P. M. yesterday, GEORGE OPDYKE presiding. A new set of by-laws was adopted after much discussion.

Col. CONKLING presented a resolution in favor of asking the Government to facilitate the construction of a telegraphic cable across the Pacific Ocean. It was referred to the Executive Committee.

REUBEN W. ROPES moved the appointment of a Committee of seven to nominate officers under the new by-laws. The following gentlemen were appointed: A. A. Low, S. B. Chittenden, A. R. Wetmore, J. S. T. Stranahan, Walter S. Griffith, E. S. Jaffray and Jackson S. Schultz.

The Chamber then adjourned for two weeks.

The Missing Steamer Siberia.

The steamer *Siberia*, Capt. HARRISON, whose arrival at Boston has been expected since Sunday, had not made her appearance up to this morning. She left Liverpool on the 19th ult., and Queenstown on the 20th, with a large number of emigrant passengers, and is now out over sixteen days. The steamer *Malta*, which left on the same day with the *Siberia*, reached New-York on Tuesday, and reports having been in company with the latter vessel at 4 P. M. on the 21st, one day out from Queenstown. As the *Malta* is not a very fast steamer, and as her passage has been somewhat protracted for this season of the year, it is conjectured that the detention of the *Siberia* may be owing to some slight derangement of her machinery.

The May Anniversaries.

The following is a list of the anniversaries to be held in this City this month: New-York Magdalen Benevolent Society, 5th instant, 12 M.; Evangelical Alliance, Rev. Dr. Hall's Church, 8th instant; American Seamen's Friend Society, Association Hall, 9th instant, 7½ P. M.; Five Points House of Industry, Steinway Hall, May 9, 7½ P. M.; Howard Mission, Academy of Music, 10th instant, 7½ P. M.; American Foreign Christian Union, Association Hall, 10th instant, 7½ P. M.; National Temperance Association, Cooper Institute, 10th instant, 7½ P. M.; American Tract Society, 11th instant, 10½ A. M., Association Hall; Howard Mission, Academy of Music, Brooklyn, 11th instant, 7½ P. M.; American Bible Society, 12th instant, Association Hall, 10 A. M.; American Congregational Union, Academy of Music, Brooklyn, 19th instant; American Home Missionary Society, Broadway Tabernacle, Sunday, 8th instant, 7½ P. M.; New-York Sunday-school Missionary Union, Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, 17th instant, 7½ P. M.; Baptist Sunday-school Union, Old Tabernacle Church, 16th instant, 7½ P. M.

Attempted Assassination at Millville, N. Y.

A most dastardly and cowardly attempt to murder an old man named JOHN HAYES was made on Tuesday night, at the little village of Millville, a station on the Honesdale Branch of the Erie Railway, west of Port Jervis.

HAYES is about sixty years old, and is a very quiet, respectable and inoffensive person. About 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, as Mr. HAYES and his wife were about to retire, a musket, loaded with buckshot, was fired by some unknown assassin from without the dwelling, who aimed it through the window at Mr. HAYES. The shot lodged in his brain, causing Mr. HAYES to fall senseless to the floor. His wife, in terror at the sight of her fallen husband, with the blood streaming from his head, stood for a while paralyzed, but a sense of her danger aroused her, and making the alarm, the neighbors soon rushed in, and physicians were promptly summoned, who examined the wounds and declared them fatal. Mrs. HAYES says just before dark she saw two men lurking around the house, but she apprehended no mischief, and therefore took no notice of it, nor told her husband. From this circumstance it is supposed there are two persons who are implicated in the murder.

Up to noon yesterday Mr. HAYES was still alive, but he cannot long survive. He remains unconscious. Suspicions rest upon certain parties in Millville, and an arrest or two will probably be made today. Much excitement prevails in the little town, and threats of lynching the assassins if caught are strongly made.

The Lafayette Homicide.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of ROBERT HARTMAN, who was killed in Lafayette, N. J., Monday night, in a fight with DENIS MCGROTTY, was continued yesterday. It appeared in evidence that the deceased wore iron knuckles. The details of the fight, as given by previous witnesses, were repeated.

Mrs. DECKER, the woman concerning whom the quarrel arose, was sworn, and testified to her acquaintance with the deceased and with MCGROTTY; she liked MCGROTTY better than the deceased. Other witnesses were sworn, but their testimony threw no new light upon the case. The investigation was adjourned to this evening.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

Foreign Intelligence.

Woman Suffrage in the British House of Commons—Passage of a Bill to a Second Reading; The St. Thomas Treaty; An International Exhibition at Vienna; Opposition to the Pope's Programme; American Railway Securities in Germany; The Conspiracy in France; The Red River Troubles; The Revolution in Venezuela.

General Topics.

Trade with Canada—Effects of the Suspension of Reciprocity; The Richmond Calamity; The *Oneida* Disaster—Opinion of the United States Naval Board at Yokohama; Convention of Medical Colleges; Prospects of the Trotting Season; Entries for the Fleetwood Park Meeting; Trotting Match on the Union (L. I.) Course; Reduction of Canal Tolls; Preparations for an Indian War.

Political Affairs.

Summary of Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; Inauguration of Gov. English; The Fifteenth Amendment Celebration; The Richmond Mayoralty Injunction.

Local Intelligence.

The McFarland Trial; The Jericho Mystery; Will of a New-Jersey Philanthropist; Mysterious Death in a Hotel; Fisk's Fusileers; The New Board of Excise and the Sunday Law; The Erie War Again; A Curious Story About a Clergyman; He is Censured for Drinking Gin and Milk on the Sabbath.

Agricultural.

The Farmers' Club; Apple-Tree Borers; Department Reports; The Cut Worm; Sumac; Agriculture in New-Mexico; Eastern Agricultural Implements; Hard and Soft Water; Onions; Farm Improvements in Georgia; An English Planting Company.

Editorial Comments.

The Useless Member; Galvanizing Democracy; Servant Girls' Warfare; Savings Banks and their Unclaimed Deposits; Our Festal May-Day; Mr. Greeley and the McFarland Trial; A Blow at Political Patronage; The Temptation of a New-York St. Anthony; Canada and England.

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MARRIED.

HICKOK—PRICE.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, May 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, GEORGE B. HICKOK, M. D., of New-York, to ELLA L., daughter of E. B. Price, Esq.

QUINTARD—KEARNY.—On Thursday, May 5, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, JAMES W. QUINTARD to LOUISE L. KEARNY, daughter of the late Philip R. Kearny, all of this City.

STEVENS—ODELL.—On Wednesday evening, May 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. H. Kittredge, CHAS. A. STEVENS to [illegible], daughter of A. J. Odell, Esq., all of this City.

SPAULDING—WESTON.—At the residence of James S. Myers, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, April 21, by Rev. W. Miller, MARCUS B. SPAULDING to ELIZA N., daughter of the late John L. Weston, of New-York.

WHEELER—VALENTINE.—On Thursday, May 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., JEROME B. WHEELER to HARRIET M., daughter of D. M. Valentine, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BOWNE.—At her residence, Rhinebeck, on Friday, April 29, GRACE SANDS, daughter of the late Robert Sands, Esq., and relict of John R. Bowne.

COOK.—On Thursday, May 5, at the residence of her brother, Commodore T. A. Hunt, New-Haven, Conn., SUSAN M. COOK, in the 68th year of her age.

FOSS.—In Clarens, Switzerland, on Wednesday, March 30, Rev. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS.

Funeral services in St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., corner 22d-st., on Monday, May 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Clergymen are invited to assemble in the Chapel at 3½ o'clock.

JEANNERETT.—In Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, April 30, JAMES M. JEANNERETT, of New-York, formerly of Charleston, S. C.

LETTS.—On Wednesday, May 4, ANN, wife of the late John Letts, of this City, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. [illegible] Clinton-st.

LOW.—On Wednesday morning, May 4, after a lingering illness, EMELINE, wife of James Low, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 20 East 22d-st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

SMITH.—On Thursday, May 5, at the residence of his son, W. A. Smith, IRA SMITH, Sr., in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the South Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Spear's,) corner of Clinton and Amity sts.

STEWART.—On Thursday, May 5, at his residence in this City, WILLIAM PINKNEY STEWART.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, May 5, at his father's residence, ALBERT J. TAYLOR, eldest son of Rev. E. E. L. and Mary J. Taylor, in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Strong-place and Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., to which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

WARWICK.—Suddenly, at Scarborough, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 4, CHARLES, son of Alexander and Charlotte A. Warwick, in the 9th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this day, from the residence of his parents, to which carriages will convey them from Sing Sing on the arrival of the Hudson River Railroad train leaving New-York at 11 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OLD FALLACY EXPLODED.

Thirty or forty years ago, it was the fashion to administer powerful purgatives as "Spring medicines." Terrific doses of salts and senna, calomel and jalap, or glauber salts were given to all the members of a family, whether sick or well, by way of preparing them for the warm weather in prospect. This pernicious custom is nearly obsolete, but there are some old Bourbons of private life, incapable alike of forgetting anything or learning anything, who obstinately cling to it still. Nothing could be more pernicious, more utterly unphilosophical than such an onslaught on the vigor and elasticity of the system. In order to enable the physical structures to resist the enervating effects of Spring damps and Summer heats, it should be toned and reinforced, not relaxed and weakened. The best medicine agent for this purpose is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Its effect is to tone the stomach and liver, gently relieve the bowels from obstructions, brace the nerves, improve the quality of the blood, stimulate the appetite and cheer the spirits. In this improved condition the organization is capable of resisting unhealthy influences which would prostrate an enfeebled system. A vigorous digestion is absolutely essential to health, and there is no danger of the stomach faltering or failing in its important office if this genial vegetable elixir is taken regularly as a stomachic. None of the tonic tinctures, or extracts will supply the place of the BITTERS, for the simple reason that they operate as astringents only. In fact, in ordinary practice, five or six prescriptions would be required to produce separately, the beneficial results which are effected simultaneously and harmoniously by this single specific.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange Sales-room, yesterday, presented a more business-like appearance than usual. Thursday is always the most busy day in real estate matters, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. It will be seen from the list of prices that bids were fair and liberally offered. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. sold for $6,650 the two-story attic and basement brick high-stoop house and lot, No. 23 Renwick-street, west-side, 175 feet north of Canal-street. The house is 18.9 x35, feet with party walls. Lots 18.9x60 feet He also sold under direction of GRATZ NATHAN, referee, the four-story brick building known as the St. Julien Hotel, south-east corner Washington-place and Mercer-street, 100 feet on the former and 49.6 on the latter. It was knocked down to M. & S. STERNBERGER at $78,000. By order of the Association for the Relief of Respectable Indigent Females, ADRIAN H. MULLER disposed of three lots, situated on the south side of Seventy-ninth-street, commencing at the south-west corner of Fourth-avenue. The corner lot, 84.4x25, was purchased by Mr. ENO for $9,000, who bought the adjoining lot also for $6,650. The third was taken by B. SMITH at $6,700. Together with the above, Mr. MULLER sold for the same purpose, six lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, commencing on the north-west corner of Seventy-eighth-street. The corner lot, 75x20, Mr. CASSIDY bought for $5,100; that next to it, J. MCGLYNN, for $3,500; the adjoining three were sold for $10,050, or $3,350 each, and the remaining lot was taken by Mr. ENO at $3,700.

A. J. BLEECKER disposed of the following property: Four lots, each 20 feet front and rear by 94 feet 9½ inches, on the southerly side of Eleventh-street; one to WM. H. HAYCO at $3,000, the three remaining to D. M. JARVIS at $3,050 each; nine lots, of the same dimensions, on the southerly side of Eleventh-street, 320 feet east of Avenue D, to GEO. HAVEMEYER at $3,000 each; two lots, of the same dimensions, on the north side of Tenth-street, 160 feet east of Avenue D, to W. H. HAYES at $4,100 each; and nine lots of the same dimensions, on the same side of Tenth-street and 320 feet east of Avenue D, to PEASE & MURPHY at $3,950 each; all the ground adjoining the East River, extending from Tenth to Eleventh-street, with 25 feet front on Eleventh-street, 25 feet front on Tenth, together with the land under water in front thereof, and the right, title and interest of the New-York Dry Dock Company in one-half of the piers extending from these streets, subject as to part of the ground and the pier on Tenth-street and a part of the water right adjacent to a ferry lease until May 1, 1875, renting at $4,500 a year, the lease going to the purchasers, MULLER sold to PEASE & MURPHY for $80,000. He also knocked down to WM. LAIMBEER, for $18,700, two lots and buildings on the north side of Eighth-street, 77 feet east of Avenue D, being 51 feet front on Eighth-street, 48.1 feet in rear, 80 feet deep, subject to a lease until May, 1876, and renting at $2,000 a year, He likewise sold to D. M. JARVIS, at $2,900 each, 9 lots, each 25x99.11, three of them situate on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 400 feet east of Eighth-avenue and 6 on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 400 feet east of Eighth-avenue.

WM. RAYNOR sold one lot on the south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 25x100.5 feet, for $13,000; two lots on the south side of Sixty-fifth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, each 25x100.5 feet, for $12,500 each; two lots on the north side of Sixty-fifth-street, 225 feet east of Fifth-avenue, each 25x100.5 feet, for $12,500 each. He also reports the sale by P. CALLAGHAN, owner, to JOHN ANDERSON, of three lots on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, 100 feet west of Fifth-avenue and fronting the Plaza, for $80,000—all full lots.

The following sales at auction were made by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., yesterday. Property of the New-York Dry Dock Company:

Water rights, piers, &c., consisting of the bulk-head between 10th and 11th sts., East River, and one-half of the piers feet of 10th and 11th sts., adjoining each 25 ft. front on each street	$80,000
10th-st., 2 lots, n. s., 160 ft. e. of Avenue D, each 20x94.9½, each	41,00
10th-st., 9 lots, n. s., 320 ft. e. of Avenue D, each 20x94.9½, each	3,950
11th-st., 1 lot, s. s., 120 ft. e. of Avenue D, each 20x94.9½, each	3,000
11th-st., 3 lots, s. s., adjoining above, each 20x94.9½, each	3,050
11th-st., 9 lots, s. s., 320 ft. e. of Avenue D, each 20x94.9½, each	3,000
8th-st., h. and l., Nos. 387 and 389, 51x80.5	18,700
128th-st., 6 lots, n. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th-av., each 25x99	2,900
129th-st., 3 lots, s. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th-av., each 25x99	2,900

242 scrip shares of interest of the late Brooklyn Ferry Company, 5⅛ each.

Summary of Yesterday's Sales.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

4-story building, St. Julien Hotel, corner Mercer-st. and Washington-place	$78,000
2-story brick high-stoop house and lot, 18.9x60, No. 23 Renwick-st., 175 ft. n. of Canal-st.	6,650

By A. H. Muller.

1 lot, 25x84.4, s. corner 79th-st. and 4th-av.	$9,000
1 lot, 25x84.4, on 79th-st. s. s., near 4th-av.	6,650
1 lot, 25x84.4, adjoining above	6,700
1 lot, 20x75, w. corner 4th-av. and 78th-st.	5,100
1 lot, same as and adjoining above, fronting 4th-av	3,500
3 lots adjoining above, on the avenue	10,050
1 lot on the avenue, adjoining these	3,700

By A. J. Bleecker.

1 lot, 20x94.9½, s. s. 11th-st., 120 ft. e. of Avenue D.	$3,000
3 lots, same dimensions, e. of and adjoining the above, at $3,050 each	9,150
9 lots s. s. of 11th-st., each 20x94.9½, 320 ft. e. of Avenue D, at $3,000 each	27,000
Water rights, piers and ground on East River, between 10th and 11th sts., with 25 ft. front on 11th-st. and the same on 10th-st.	80,000
A 4-story brick building, with lots, 51 ft. front on 8th-st., 48.1 ft. in rear and 80.4 ft. deep, 77 ft. e. of Avenue D	18,700
9 lots 25x99.11, s. s. of 129th-st., 400 ft. e. of 8th-av.; and 6 n. s. of 128th.; 400 e. of 8th-av. at $2,900 each	26,100

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broome-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Pitt-st., 25x87.6	$17,000
Boulevard, w. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 72d-st., 27.5x115.8	11,500
Ludlow-st., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x49	8,500
Orchard-st., No. 58, 25x87.6	30,000
Pike-st., e. s., 54 ft. n. of Madison-st., 27x90	8,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 119.2 ft. of Bowery, 18.11x99.11 } Rivington-st., s. s., 138 ft. e. of Bowery, 18.11x99.10 } Rivington-st., s. s., 57 ft. e. of Bowery, 19.3x99.9 }	32,700
10th-st., n. s., 151.10 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x94.10	29,000
12th-st., s. s., 261.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 23.4x103.3	19,000
17th-st., s. s., 149.7 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x92	4,250
17th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x92	3,750
17th-st., n. s., 374.10 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x92	5,500
17th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 24.7x92	4,775
18th-st., n. s., 625 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x92	6,000
18th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x92	10,000
30th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x98.9	60,000
40th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	2,250
42d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9	10,000
53d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	9,000
86th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100, h. and l.	9,750
86th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100	9,000
86th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Avenue B, 75x100.8	4,500
111th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100.10	3,100
Avenue B, w. s., 60 ft. s. of 15th-st., 20x80	12,000
Avenue B and 84th-st., n. e. corner, 8.10x100.10, r. d.	1,300
Lexington-av., w. s., 83.7 ft. n. of 44th-st., 16.10x95	23,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 44th-st., 16.10x95	23,000
4th-av., and 111th-st., s. w. corner, 50.6x80, r. d.	3,420
4th-av., w. s., 100.10 ft. n. of 110th-st., 50.4x80	2,400
5th-av., e. s., 27.2 ft. s. of 85th-st., 25x100	20,000
10th-av. and 106th-st., n. e. corner, 201.10x225	40,000
11th-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 48th-st., 16.9x100, h. and l.	8,500

Leases Recorded.

Battery-place, corner West-st., (Philadelphia Hotel,) 3 years, per year	$4,000
Bethune-st., s. s., 81 ft. w. of Washington-st., 88 x29, 5 years, per year	2,500
Division-st., Nos. 27 and 27½, 6 years, per year	1,800
Broadway, No. 13, 5 years, per year	3,750
Eldridge-st., No. 47, 3 years, per year	600
Greenwich-av., No. 26, 3½ years, per year	1,600
Pearl-st., No. 54, 10 years, per year	7,500
Pearl-st., No. 349, 3 years, per year	2,500
Spring-st., No. 83, 2 years, per year	1,060
11th-av. and 34th-st., s.e. corner, 5 years, per year	2,000
63d-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, 20 years, per year	460
63d-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, 20 years, per year	450
63d-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, 20 years, per year	450
63d-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, 20 years, per year	450
63d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, 20 years, per year	450
63d-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x50.5, 20 years, per year	350
3d-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 63d-st., 25x80, 20 years, per year	1,100
3d-av. and 63d-st., n. w. cor., 25.5x80, 20 years, per year	1,200
4th-av. and 16th-st., s. e. cor., 21 years, per year	7,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 295 ft. w. of De Kalb-av., 22 x100	$6,800
Baltic-st., n. s., 241 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 20.10 x131	16,000
Baltic-st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of Classon-av., 25x131	1,700
Bergen-st., s. s., 215.7 ft. e. of Classon-av., 50x164	1,300
Bushwick Boulevard lot, Meserole-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Scholes-st., 25x100	3,000
Butler-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 18.6x100	3,500
Cumberland-st., w. s., between Park and Myrtle avs., 25x100	2,600
Devoe-st., s. s., 202 ft. w. of Leimer-st., 25x100	2,600
Frost-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x100	450
Grand-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 25x100	8,000
Hart-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	7,750
Jackson-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x72.7 x50x63	850
Jefferson-st., n. w. s., 307 ft. n. e. of Broadway, 25x100	2,000
Morton-st., s. e. s., 230 ft. from Wythe-av., 20x100	10,800
Monroe-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 25x100	1,000
Meserole-st. and Graham-av., s. e. cor., 25x100	25,000
President-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x100	13,000
Quincy-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x 60x34.7	450
Quincy-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Gates-av., 25x100	4,200
Sands-st., n. s., 66.6 ft. w. of Gold-st., 18.5x100	5,000
Spencer-st., w. s., 207 ft. w. of De Kalb-av., 27x 100	5,800
Taylor-st. and Bedford-av., n. e. corner, 25x100	14,000
Truxton and Sackman sts., s. e. corner, 69x25	4,000
Union-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	1,200
Withers-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x100	1,035
North 2d-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 50x100	2,000
South 5th-st., s. s., 178 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x100	7,000
7th-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of North 8th-st., 25x95	1,250
South 10th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 2d-st., 50x100	20,000
17th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 100x200	73,500
38th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.2	575
Franklin-av., e. s., 160 ft. s. of De Kalb-st., 19.8x 100	7,800
Franklin-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of De Kalb-st., 20x100	7,500
Hamilton-av., w. s., 24 ft. n. of Conover-st., 25x 300	11,000
Lafayette-av. and Stuyvesant-st., s. w. cor., 50x 100	2,500

Lorimer-st., w. s., 83 ft. n. of Devoe-st., 25x100	3,600
Marcy-av., e. s., 56 ft. s. of Middleton-st., 25x80	3,050
Meeker-av. and Bridgewater-st., w. s., 48.11x62.3 x82.11x83.11	750
Meeker-av., s. w. s., 225 ft. n. e. of Varick-st., 25x97x202x114	600
Sigsbey, w. s., 200 ft. w. of Division-av., 25x102.3	500
Willoughby-av., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Spencer-st., 20x 100	1,400
Wythe-av., 19 ft. n. w. of Keap-st., 18x80	4,000
8th-av. and Carroll-st., s. w. corner, 111.10x122x 92.11x122.10	22,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mount Pleasant.

Smith Miller's property, 42 acres	$4,800

Morrisania.

Avenue A, s. e. s., 180 ft. s. w. of Cliff-st., 40x200	$5,600
145th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x110	700

Yonkers.

High-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Vineyard-av., 25x150	$1,000
Woodworth-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Ashburton-av., 30x62	3,000
Post road, 544 ft. n. of Ashburton-av., 265x424	55,000
Woodworth-av., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Gold-st., 50x100	7,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Varick-st., parts of lots Nos. 28, 29, 30, block No. 56, 20x75	$9,500
Corner of South 8th-st and Erie-av., 18x80	3,000
Lot No. 10, block No. 210, Cole's map	2,250
Lot No. 30, block No. 177, Harsimus map, 25x 100	5,000
South 7th-st., n. s., Mitchell's lot, 25x100	1,225
Railroad-av., Mary Hayes' property, 25x100	1,250
South 3d-st., Patrick Reilly's lot, 25x75	3,100

Hoboken.

Hudson-st., w. s., lot No. 313, Smith's lot, 25x100	$15,000
Hague-st., s. s., R. H. Leavy's lot, 25x100	1,500
Corner Paterson-av. and Jackson-st., 50x100	2,100

Hudson City.

Prospect-av., n. e. s., lot No. 5, Cadem's map	$4,000

Bergen.

Oxford-av., e. s., lot No. 56, block No. 1	$500
S. w. corner Maple-st. and Washington-av., 25 x100 } S. s. Maple-st., 100 ft. w. of Washington-av., 50 x100 }	12,000

North Bergen.

Morgan-st., n. s., lots Nos. 695 and 696	$1,800

Greenville.

Bergen Point road, lot No. 104	$500

Newark.

Springfield-av., s. s., e. of Prospect-place, 25x 100	$2,475
Washington-st., n. s., 103 ft. n. of Nesbit-st., 75x 147	22,500
C. Richards' land, n. s., 285x522.11	20,000
Ashton-st., e. s., 330 ft. s. of Orange-av., 62x179	405
Myrtle-av., e. s., 325 ft. s. of Sussex-av., 25x94	1,400
Kinney-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Adams-st., 25x96	1,000
Clay-st., s. s., adjoining Rutherford-place, 71.8 x100	9,000

West Orange.

McLaughlin to Smith, 10 acres	$2,400

Livingston.

Hundt to Runhart, 2 86-100 acres	$700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE 5TH-AV., THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house (25 by 55, with bay windows) No. 9 West 52d-st.; this house is one of the best built and best located in the City. Inquire of I. P. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., A valuable property, 50x100, with large and first-class buildings, suitable for a hotel or institution; price $120,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front houses, Nos. 32 and 34 West 51st st., 21x56. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE ON 5th-av., above Madison-square; price, $150,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.—J. ROMAINE BROWN, real estate broker, has removed to No. 1,280 Broadway, south-east corner 33d-st.
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1870.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CLOSE BUYERS,
INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE,
BY THE ACRE OR PLOT,
FOR A HOME OR FOR PROFIT,
In view of the completion of the Delaware and Lackawanna and the Oswego and Midland Railroads, should look at

RUTHERFURD PARK

on the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Broadway. The best plots are on Rutherfurd Heights, with river and mountain scenery, good neighbors, schools, churches, stores, markets, roads and sidewalks; abundant trains and low fares. Apply to
GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, N. Y.

J. L. DUMONT,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,
LAKE-AV.,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

WOOLEN FACTORY AND MACHINERY.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the Beaver Brook Manufacturing Company, offers for sale the real estate, buildings and privilege of the Company, situate in the town of Sprague, Conn.

The premises are in good order, a portion of the machinery is new, and all of it was put in good condition within a short time.

The property consists of a factory building 32x80 feet, four stories, with dye-house 22x72 feet, steam chimney.
1 tenement-house, 3 tenements.
1 tenement-house, 3 tenements and boarding-house.
1 tenement-house, 2 tenements.
1 house, 1 tenement, for Superintendent.
A stable, 3 store-houses, 1 blacksmith-shop, with tools.
Out-door dry-table, 60x25, with shed.
1 stone-picker house, 30x20.
1 office building and carpenter's shop, &c., &c.
2 acres of land, with water privilege, about 20 feet fall; wheel in good order, and the following machinery, viz.:
5 spinning-jacks, 1,160 spindles.
2 sets of cards, 48-inch breakers and 40-inch finishers.
22 drop-box looms complete.
With necessary heaters, shears, drying-machines, sargents, burr-picker 30-inch, &c., &c. Everything in running order. The mill has been in operation until within a few weeks. It is now in charge of a practical manufacturer, by whom the machinery is to be moved every day.

The property can be seen by applying to Mr. ELI LOGAN, on the premises. Particulars given at the office of the assignee.

Proposals in writing will be received for two weeks for its purchase at my office, where a schedule can be seen.

The property is about eight miles from Norwich, Conn.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
No. 315 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., (THE MOST elevated and healthful suburb of New-York, abounding with beautiful mountain views and fine drives,) a first-class dwelling-house, about forty feet square, three stories, with two-story extension complete, with bath-room; water-closets, hot and cold water, laundry, milk-room, furnace, range, butler's pantry, gas-pipes, &c.; also carriage-house and stable, with bedroom, ice-house, (filled with ice,) and cistern, and about 2½ acres of land; within a quarter of a mile of railroad station, and one hour from New-York; price, $25,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RAHWAY, N. J.—FOR SALE—A COTtage containing eight rooms, beside cellar and attic, all out-buildings and 8½ acres of land, well fruited; price $11,000; only $4,000 cash required. Also, a cottage of eight rooms, with 2¼ acres of land; price $6,500; only $2,500 cash required; both near depots and commanding extensive views. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN-SIDE, ORANGE, N. J.—Elegant residence, every modern convenience; fourteen rooms, stables, three acres in lawn and garden under highest cultivation; quantity fruit, shade, ornamental trees; sale low; furnished photographs and particulars.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 262 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN., A NUMber of elegant country residences; also a number of fine locations for manufacturing, and a large number of fine building sites. Inquire of, or address, M. N. WILSON, Westport, Conn.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE, A country-seat, with sixty-five acres of land, within the town limits; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FLUSHING.—A HOME IN THE COUNtry for sale; beautifully located; modern improvements; terms very easy; don't buy without comparing it. Address J. B. BEST, No. 116 Wall-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., FOR THE Summer or a term of years, the house of John Hone, with stables, out-buildings, gardens, &c.; the house is 48 feet by 46, and is fully furnished; the grounds contain seventeen acres. Also, a small new house in the best part of the town. For particulars apply to
HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, A CHOICE and elegant country residence on the Hudson, two and one-half miles south of Newburg, a fine, large furnished house, stables, ice, &c.; superb views, extensive lawn and pleasure-grounds; railroad and boat within four miles. Apply to WM. M. VERPLANCK or to P. A. VERPLANCK, on premises, No. 120 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON STATEN ISLand, about one mile from Vanderbilt Landing, a most desirable and beautifully-situated Summer residence, with stable, well-stocked garden and cow. For particulars apply to G. G. FRANKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR RENT—IN LLEWELLYN PARK, ORange, N. J., adjoining Ramble, cottage residence, eleven rooms, modern conveniences; stable; delightful location; price low; will sell reasonably, if desired. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses; delightfully located; Rye, Yonkers, Spuyten Duyvil, Tarrytown, Orange, Montclair, Irvington, Roseville, Staten Island. Also, New-York and Brooklyn. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND STABLES, all new, modern improvements, ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor Ferry, Staten Island, to rent or lease. Ready by 15th May. LOUIS SANDS, Sailors' Snug Harbor, and H. F. DELAFIELD, No. 54 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—BROOKLYN Heights; three-story brick corner house, No. 57 Hicks-st., near Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; all improvements. Apply to JOHN R. KENNADAY, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, FOR THE SUMmer months, a desirable furnished house, with all conveniences, stable, garden, &c.; rent $300 a month. Apply to F. M. SCOTT, No. 42 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, THE country-seat of T. W. Satterthwaite, on the Passaic River, within easy distance of Rutherford Park, five minutes from Erie Railroad; house of stone, fifty feet square, containing about twenty rooms; lawn large and finely shaded with old trees; garden stocked with finest fruit; stone stable, coachman's house, laundry, boat-house, &c.; rent $1,200. J. E. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 51 William-st.

TO RENT—A SEMI-DETACHED VILLA, Jersey City Heights, one mile from Hoboken ferry; water, gas, baths, tubs and all conveniences; rent cheap. Inquire of C. J. ROE, Palisade-av., Waverly.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE ferry, a first-class furnished house; location first-class; carpets new; rent, to a private family, only $1,100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN.

AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence to let for the Summer; modern improvements; fruit, shade, stable, carriage-house; river view. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

HOTEL TO RENT.—TO RENT, FOR A term of years, a first-class hotel, in the upper part of the City; the elegant furniture to be bought, as may be agreed, and much below its value. None but responsible principals need apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—SARATOGA STORES, UNDER new Union Hotel; plate-glass fronts on Broadway; rear entrance from Hotel Arcade.
LELAND BROS., Saratoga.

A FINE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, to let; 25 by 75. Terms very low. No. 15 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SEVENTY-FIVE SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS, at Garrettson's Station, Staten Island, containing from one-third of an acre to two acres each; also a neat cottage, containing ten rooms, with all the necessary out-buildings, and about two acres of ground.
E. A. LAWRENCE,
BY
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,
Will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, the above beautifully-located property, on very easy terms. Its view of the ocean, Narrows and surrounding country is most extensive, and it offers attractions, to those wishing healthy, cheap and convenient homes in the country, rarely met with. It is situated within one mile of the beach, with elegant shore and inland drives, bathing, &c.

The property can be reached at any hour of the day by taking the steamer at the foot of Whitehall-street. Seventy per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Any of the above property can be obtained at private sale previously to May 10 by application to
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, 11 Pine-st.;
M. TOMPKINS, No. 23 William-st., or
J. F. ELLERY, No. 596 Grand-st.

J. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, AT 12½ O'CLOCK,
AT WASHINGTON (BLACKWELL'S) HALL,
FULTON-ST., ASTORIA.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF
350 ASTORIA (LONG ISLAND CITY) LOTS,
By order of A. W. WINANS and A. & H. A. JACKSON.

Splendidly situated, with commanding views, on Broadway, Grand-st., Jamaica, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th avenues, adjoining Schneider's Schuetzen Park, between sections 1 and 2 of the German Cabinet-makers' Association, equidistant from and between Hunter's Point and 92d-st. Ferries; ready access by cars, Harlem boats and ferry. The future value of the property to be sold cannot be estimated. It must, considering its admirable location, directly opposite 86th-st. and Central Park, its easy access, its proximity to the City being nearer than Harlem, half the distance to Newark, the Hell Gate improvements, the consolidation of the principal villages of Queens County (Astoria the Court end) into Long Island City, greatly advance. Seventy-five per cent. may remain on mortgage. Remember that the sale takes place at 12½, at Blackwell's Hall. Take Harlem boat from Peck-slip at 11¼.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MAY 12,
At 12 M., on the premises:
FINE DWELLING AND VILLA PLOTS AT PASSAIC, N. J.
The splendid grounds of the late Sheriff, John J. V. Westervelt, Esq. Particulars hereafter.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY OF BENJAMIN LODER.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
SALE BY ORDER OF RICHARD WARREN, ASSIGNEE.
1,021 shares Springfield and Deep Run Mining Company, par 100.
200 shares Sullivan and Erie Coal Company, par 100.
1,045 shares Ancram Iron Company, par 50.
5,000 shares Pittsburg and Martinez Mining Company, par 100.
100 shares National Carbolic Vapor Company, par 100.
110 shares Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, par 100.
307 shares Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, par 50.
1 bond of $1,000 Ancram Iron Company.
16 First Mortgage Bonds Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, $500 each, coupon attached first interest Jan. 1, 1871.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS.—BY order of assignee in bankruptcy, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale by order of Richard Warren, assignee.
75 shares Continental Screw Company, of New-York.
1,580 shares Combination Silver Mining Company, of Nevada, par $100.
225 shares European Petroleum Company, par $10.
1,000 shares Phillips Petroleum Company, par $10.
600 shares French Self-fastening Button Company, of New-York, par $50.
13 9-12 shares Flint Steel River Mining Company, par $25.
3 bonds Combination Silver Mining Company, $500 each.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF INSURANCE SCRIP.—By order of assignee in bankruptcy of Messrs. Clark, West & Co., E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale by order of Richard Warren, assignee. The following scrip certificate of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company:
1867, One hundred dollars.
1868, Eighty dollars.
1869, Twenty dollars.
1870, One hundred and fifty dollars.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

BANK-COUNTERS, FURNITURE, FIXTURES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, FRIDAY, May 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the banking-house lately occupied by the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., all the counters, partitions, shelving, tables, chairs, clocks, stoves, carpets, gas-fixtures, glass sashes, &c.
Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

GEO. BARKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., sold to pay storage.
GEO. BARKER will sell, without reserve, FRIDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 Brevoort-place, (10th st., one door west of Broadway,) a large assortment of handsome household furniture, consisting of Axminster, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, French plate pier mirrors, rose-wood and black-walnut parlor suites in brocatel and reps, black-walnut and cottage chamber suites, black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, wash-stands, book-cases, marble-top center-tables, oil paintings, engravings and bronzes, hair and hair top mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows.
ALSO,
A fine-toned piano and a large-size salamander safe, Wilder's make.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their Sales-rooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade-st., a large and fine assortment of household furniture, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rose-wood and black-walnut parlor suites, in brocatel and reps; rose-wood and black-walnut center-tables, etageres, gilt and black-walnut, and gilt frame pier, mantel and oval mirrors and cornices; window-curtains, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, wardrobes, book-cases, cottage suites, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; extension tables, buffets, chairs, sofas, lounges, Turkish easy chairs, decorated vases, crockery, glass and silver-plated ware, &c., &c.
ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
Several very fine rose-wood and mahogany frame pianos, by well-known makers.

ALBERT H. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

BY WALDRON & COOKE, SALES-Rooms No. 108 Liberty-st. and No. 111 Cedar-st.
CABINET AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
On SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock,
A large and general assortment of second-hand and new furniture, removed for convenience of sale from residences, and including everything in the house-keeping line; also, desks, safes, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 6, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
3,600 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo bark *Moss Day*, from Messina.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers—Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries.

SPLENDID LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—THIS (Wednesday) and following EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, sale of the private library of L. Montgomery Bond, Esq., Philadelphia, comprising an elegant collection of rare and costly books, autographs, coins, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., SAT-URDAY, May 7, at 10 A. M., at No. 63 Congress, between Henry and Hicks sts., mahogany parlor furniture, painted chamber set, oak book-case and books, walnut parlor suites, in green reps, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., SAT-URDAY, May 7, at 2½ P. M., at No. 128 Fulton, opposite High-st., Brooklyn, 150 pieces fancy terra cotta Dresden ware, consisting of meat, fruit, butter and other dishes, rich silver-plated ware, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED FROM THE St. James Hotel on Tuesday at 12 M., a small black and tan terrier, very fat, with metal and leather collar marked "Dunning Darley." Apply at Hotel.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important rail-road center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over $20 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road, and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

SALLIN & SANDER,
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REMOVED.
LEVY & BORG,
Dealers in Southern Securities,
Removed from No. 41 Pine-st., to No. 20 Broad-st.
We now offer to investors some first-class Southern Securities.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of four directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings, will be held in the City of Milwaukee on the 4th day of June, 1870, the polls to be open from noon until 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on 10th May at 2 P. M., and be reopened on 15th June at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Transfer Agent.
APRIL 29, 1870.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR forty Directors of this Company for the ensuing year and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons falling due May 1, 1870, on the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

BOSTON CITY CURRENCY SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS—Ten years to run.
For sale by
BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $13,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1887, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.

We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

A NEW-YORK STATE GOLD SECURITY FOR SALE.
FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
Payable at the Union Trust Company, New-York.
COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY,
Viz.: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, Oct. 1.
QUARTER-YEARLY COUPONS ARE A NEW AND CONVENIENT FORM OF INCOME.
JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 112 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.
Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 33 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.
Letters for travelers received and forwarded.
New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of New-Jersey offer to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds, maturing Aug. 1 next, the New Mortgage Bonds, maturing 1890, bond for bond.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds, which mature in 1875, can exchange them for the New Mortgage Bonds of 1890, bond for bond, adjusting interest.

The amount of the First Mortgage Bonds is eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand ($888,000) dollars, due Aug. 1 next.

The Second Mortgage Bonds are in the aggregate six hundred thousand ($600,000) dollars, payable in 1875.

The New Mortgage Bonds maturing in 1890 will then be the first and only mortgage on the road.

The Capital Stock is fifteen millions ($15,000,000) dollars, and the gross earnings of the road for 1869 exceeded four millions ($4,000,000) dollars.

The Bonds can be exchanged at any time before June 1 next, upon application to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

By order of the Finance Committee,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees of this Company, held May 4, 1870, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees:
JOHN E. GAVIT,
NEZIAH WRIGHT,
J. DORSEY BALD,
A. G. GOODALL,
TRACY R. EDSON,
C. L. VANZANDT,
W. M. SMILLIE,
GEO. H. STAYNER,
THEO. H. FREELAND.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, JOHN E. GAVIT, Esq., was elected President, and Messrs. C. L. VANZANDT and A. G. GOODALL were elected Vice-Presidents; Mr. THEO. H. FREELAND was appointed Secretary, and Mr. NEZIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 553 miles in extent.
J. F. TRACY, President.

OFFICE OF BLOOD FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 3 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Blood Farm Petroleum Company for election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company on the 18th inst. at 12 o'clock M.

Polls will be open from 12 until 1 P. M. Transfer books, according to by-laws, are closed from this date until the 17th inst.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 3 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Home Petroleum Company for election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company on the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books, according to by-laws, are closed from this date until the 17th inst.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,931, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

AN EXPERIENCED AND RESPONSIBLE member of the New-York Stock Exchange is desirous of associating himself with an established house in the Street, to transact its business at the Board, for a stated salary, or would be willing to organize a new firm. References exchanged. Address BROKER, Box No. 123 Times Office.

THE MAJOR & KNAPP ENGRAVING, MANUFACTURING AND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held on MONDAY, May 16, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
(FREE OF U. S. TAX)
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE
AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.

United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest 7 per cent., payable January and July, in the City of New-York. Principal and interest guaranteed by the GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY. Total issue, $10,000 per mile.

This road is seventy-seven miles in length, and connects the two important cities of Augusta and Macon, making a much shorter line from the North to Macon, Montgomery and cities further South and Southwest than now exists.

Aside from its own intrinsic value, this security is made exceptionally desirable by the guarantee of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, which is one of the soundest corporations in the country.

For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.
Dated May 3, 1870.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY will be opened at No. 49 Wall-st. on THURSDAY, May 12.
D. J. VAN WINKLE,
WM. HENDERSON,
R. J. TODD,
THEO. F. HAY,
E. MCMURDY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from June 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
Money deposited now draws interest from June 1.
FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,366,680 76.
N. J. HAINES, } W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS, April 20, 1870.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON registered bonds, due May 1, 1870, on the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

Holders of twenty or more coupons will leave the same one day for verification.

The transfer books for registered bonds will be closed April 28, and reopen May 2.
C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 8, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company, of Michigan, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, free of United States tax, to German holders, at the office of L. N. TRIER & CO., Frankfort-on-the-Main; to English holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 58 Old Broad-st., London, and to American holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

THE COUPON AND REGISTERED Interest due May 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
O. VINCENT COFFIN, Treasurer.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, Mich., April 5, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, in gold coin, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD, First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
E. F. WINSLOW, President.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21, 1870.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.
JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (free of all taxes,) payable to the stockholders on and after May 10.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Mt. Carbon Coal and Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on presentation at the office of GRANT & CO., No. 33 Wall-st.
JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.
Mrs. LYDIA R. TOMLINSON can hear of something of importance by addressing or calling on JOHN LEFFERTS, attorney at law, *Ledger* Buildings, 6th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

(OFFICIAL.) DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 2, 1870.

INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED at this Department from Mr. S. A. Hurlbut, the Minister of the United States at Bogota, of the death, on the 26th of February last, at Socorro, State of Santander, of GUSTAVUS WALL, a German by birth, and for some time a resident of the City of New-York. The legal representatives of the deceased may obtain further information by addressing this Department.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FURNITURE of a gentleman giving up housekeeping; every article is of the best make, and in perfect condition. Apply for permit to Box No. 1,974 Post-office.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 322 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.,
WARE-ROOMS,
5th-av., cor. 14th-st.
ELEGANT CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.

We are now completing our stock for the coming season, and offer, in the newest designs and most perfect finish,

Barouches,
Cabriolets,
Clarences,
Phaetons,
Victorias,
Landaus,
Coupes,

and a variety of Carriages for the Park and Road, exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-st. Factory, including the

"BREWSTER WAGON,"

of which we are sole manufacturers.

Special attention is called to the fact that our prices are UNIFORM TO ALL, and that every Carriage offered for sale in our ware-rooms is equal in quality to those built to the order of our most valued customers.

ARMORY OF THE 22D REGIMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS
have removed their entire stock of fine
PLEASURE CARRIAGES,
embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment,
14th-St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

Attention is called to the fact that these Carriages are fresh stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season to stock their new ware-rooms, No. 740 Broadway, but, owing to the late accident that necessitates the rebuilding of their warehouse, have been removed to the above Armory, on 14th-st., and are to be

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches	$1,000
Landaus	$1,500 to 1,650
Clarences	1,490 to 1,650
Wagons	350 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR IN ELEGANCE, DURABILITY OR FINISH.

Prices fixed, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.
GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

THEY ALSO OFFER
PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for $150
PONY CARRIAGES, With Rumble Seat for Servants 200

HORSES FOR SALE—AT STABLE OF A. T. STEWART & CO., corner of Amity and Wooster sts.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE SET OF PHAETON harness, good as new, at No. 117 West 37th-st., private stable.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership of MARVIN BROS. & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, will expire by its own limitation on this, the 30th day of April, 1870. Either general partner will sign in liquidation.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.
CHARLES H. MARVIN, } TASKER H. MARVIN, } GEORGE H. MARVIN, } General Partners.
CHARLES R. MARVIN, Special Partner.

After the 30th day of April, 1870, the business will be carried on by the undersigned, as general partners, under the firm name and style of MARVIN BROS. & CO., at No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.
CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN,
GEORGE H. MARVIN.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

THE FIRM OF T. L. TAYLOR & COOPER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of TAYLOR & COOPER, for the buying and selling of stocks, gold, bonds and other securities on commission, and a general brokerage and financial business, at No. 5 Broad-st., in the City of New-York. That the undersigned THOMAS L. TAYLOR and WILLIAM COOPER are the general partners, and the undersigned JOHN BAILEY is the special partner; that the said JOHN BAILEY has contributed $50,000 toward the common stock of said partnership, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of May, 1870, and is to terminate on the 30th day of April, 1873.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM COOPER,
JOHN BAILEY.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of HARRIOT, PARKER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the general partners will sign in liquidation.
S. J. HARRIOT,
C. L. PARKER,
J. M. NOYES,
V. P. NOYES,
Special partner.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HARRIOT & NOYES, and will continue the business of the late firm as heretofore.
S. J. HARRIOT,
J. M. NOYES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership in this City under the firm of WRIGHT, BROWN & CO., for the transaction of a GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will represent in this country their Rio de Janeiro house of Wright & Co., composed of the same partners.

Mr. John S. Wright holds the power of attorney of both firms.
G. GRANVILLE WRIGHT,
WALDRON P. BROWN,
ANSON W. HARD,
OSWALD T. HEMSLEY.
NEW-YORK, 2d May, 1870.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROESBECK & CO., No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

JAMES M. BOYD, DE WITT C. FALLS and JOHN W. VINCENT have this day retired from our firm.
DAVID GROESBECK & CO.

No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of BOYD, FALLS & VINCENT.
JAMES M. BOYD,
DE WITT C. FALLS,
JOHN W. VINCENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OUR CUSTOMERS.—Having this day discontinued our New-York office (No. 74 Cedar-st.,) the interest of J. N. WYCKOFF, Sr., ceases.
WYCKOFF & LITTLE,
MAY 2, 1870. No. 154 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Having taken offices at No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York, I shall continue the real estate brokerage.
JOHN N. WYCKOFF.

THE FIRM OF SCHMODEL & HEUSCHKEL is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and JULIUS HEUSCHKEL is alone authorized to settle outstanding co-partnership matters.
JOHN SCHMODEL,
JULIUS HEUSCHKEL.
Dated NEWARK, May 3, 1870.

THE FIRM OF DE ROUGE & DYETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
L. DE ROUGE.
A. H. DYETT.
MAY 2, 1870.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND PENFOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 130 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of March, 1870.
THOMAS H. FAILE, } CHARLES P. LEVERICH, } Executors.
mh19-law6mF

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
China, Wednesday, May 4 | Calabria, Saturday, May 14
Tripod, Thursday, May 5 | Scotia, Wednesday, May 18
Malta, Saturday, May 7 | Tarifa, Thursday, May 19
Africa, Wednesday, May 11 | Hecla, Saturday, May 21
Russia, Thursday, May 12 | Cuba, Wednesday, May 25
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying the mail:
First Cabin, to Liverpool.....$100, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Return tickets.....$160, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU.. SATURDAY, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT..SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE..SATURDAY, June 25
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO HAVRE OR BREST, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $146 and $88.
Passengers do not carry storage passengers.
Apply for freight or passage to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 52 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
ANGLIA.....May 7 | EUROPA.....May 28
AUSTRALIA.....May 14 | INDIA.....June 4
COLUMBIA.....May 21 | CALEDONIA.....June 11
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $85. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax.....Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin....$80 and $100 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....$83 and $85 | To London.....$35
To Paris.....$95 and 115 | To Paris.....45
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., | St. John's, N. F.,
By branch steamer.....45 | By branch steamer.....20
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSITH...May 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHITEHAT..May 18, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....May 25, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. CRANE.....June 1, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. WILLIAMS.....June 8, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....June 15, at 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage. (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, May 7, at 3 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Saturday, May 14, at 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
Tickets include berths, board and all necessary attendance for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON THE 1ST AND 19TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MAY 21—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco June 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast.
Freight for ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, May 20. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TIBBLEPADE, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEBB, July 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAM, May 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, via Nassau, May 19.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, May 26.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days. From Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANN, Friday, May 13.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKEN, Thursday, June 2.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, May 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 7, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. OSGOOD, SATURDAY, May 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 20 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents. Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 62 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multitude of annoyances attending a journey in Paris, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and as a variety of almoners to which they are exposed in every part of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue St. Hyacinthe, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

TASCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TASCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 26 South-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by other lines.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. H. JOHNS. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 41, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. daily.
Arriving aboard of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. E. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMER D. S. MARTIN,
Capt. JAS L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Sagville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 23d-st. at 3½, for passengers only.

GREENBURGH, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 3.. 7 A. M. | Monday, May 2.. 7½ A. M.
Thursday, 5th.. 7 A. M. | Wednesday, 4th.. 9 A. M.
Friday, 6th..... 7 A. M. | Thursday, 5th..11 A. M.
Saturday, 7th....11½ A. M. | Friday, 6th.....11 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th....7 A. M. | Monday, 9th.....9½ A. M.
Wednesday, 11th.11½ A. M. | Tuesday, 10th....2½ P. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 41 North River, north of Spring-st. EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the East and West, at 7 o'clock. Pass, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday, fare $1. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

YONKERS FERRY.—LEAVES WARREN-st., Pier No. 29, at 10 A. M., and 4½ P. M.; fare, 15 cents. Sundays, leaves at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; fare, 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic Railroad. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TRAINS LEAVE 30TH-ST. AS FOLLOWS:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express; drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express; drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M. Montreal express; drawing-room cars attached.
7:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. R. R., also L. S. and M. S. R. R. (daily.)
11:00 P. M., Night express; sleeping cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
8:45 and 7:40 P. M., Albany local trains.
6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 10 and 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 9 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 5:15 and 6:25 P. M. daily. New and important 9:50 A. M. train coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion, without change. Will accompany the 5:30 P. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 7:30 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:20 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.) and, Sundays only, 9:30 A. M., (23d-st., 9:15 P. M.)
For Greycourt and Way, at *9:30 A. M., (23d-st., *9:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 4 A. M., 8:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:40 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Saffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillside, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:52 A. M.; 12:15, 3:45, 5:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; 12:15, 4, 6:15, 6 and 6:45 P. M.
For Rutherford, Passaic and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; 12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M., 1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at 529 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., 349, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st., corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
General Superintend't. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
MAY 2, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25, 1869, the Passenger Depot for this road is at Hunter's Point, foot of Fifth-st., Long Island City. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 5:45 P. M. for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

MEDICAL

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be astonished at the speedy cures which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial. $5 a pint. No. 56 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. F. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures of no charge. Office 29 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Broadway, (late at No. 3 Division-st.) can cure more cases of private diseases without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 24 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION Originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, so nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as many patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, strictly sober, a permanent situation; is thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; and children's nurse; makes own pastry; can take a man's place; is a good washer and ironer; no objections to the capacity of ladies' maid. Can be seen at No. 191 4th-av., near 16th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, 27 years of age, as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general housework; can refer to last place for references. Call for two days at No. 233 West 45th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., the third door from.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as ladies-maid and seamstress; has taken lessons in hair-dressing; is a very good dress-maker; would assist with grown children or in chamber-work; best City reference; country or City. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROtestant young woman a situation as seamstress; cuts and fits; operates on machine; experienced nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from an birth; highly recommended. Call at No. 335 4th-av. Country or City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses—all kinds of family sewing; no objection to light chamber-work or to nurse to a grown child; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 159 West 28th-st., Room No. 16.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 509 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of growing children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 291 1st-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to be a short distance in the country; first-rate City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 253 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress or chamber-maid and fine washer; can finte and do up muslin in best manner; nearly four years in last place; lady can be seen; City or country. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with four years' excellent City reference from last place, a situation as cook, or would take charge of a house during the Summer. Call or address No. 150 West 27th-st., second floor, front, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, and making candles; can take a man's place; or would go as chamber-maid and waitress; four years' City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Call for two days at No. 165 West 35th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a private family or that of a few gentlemen; understands her business and fluting thoroughly. Apply at No. 509 East 11th-st., top floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook; all branches of cooking done; first-class reference given. Call or address for one week, No. 118 East 112th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 131 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as a first-class laundress or chamber-maid; understands French fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 205 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d ave., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit and sew on a machine; has good reference. Call at No. 781 7th-av., near 58th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and to do sewing; has best City references. Call at No. 209 West 33d-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber or parlor maid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 11 East 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at No. 340 West 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS to do upstairs work, or waiting and cooking in a small private family; good references from last employers. Apply at 243 77th-st., between 2d and 3d ava.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and plain sewing; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 110 East 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON fully competent in taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Can be seen from 12 o'clock till 3 at No. 113 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, a situation to take charge of an infant; good plain sewer; is willing to assist at light chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 209 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an experienced person of plain education, a good sewer and fond of children, with City reference. Call or address No. 238 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; good City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 221 East 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as waitress; has three years' good City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 21 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 62 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl lately landed, to do upstairs work or take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 139 West 45th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women—one as cook, and the other as waitress; the cook has good City reference, and the waitress is lately landed. Call at 135 West 28th-st., back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO ALL kinds of fine sewing and assist in housekeeping; would sew by the day; would travel as ladies' companion. Call on or address J. R., No. 510 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD English cook, lately landed; would have no objection to do general house-work in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 313 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young American girl as chamber-maid and waitress, to go to the country for the Summer months. Address at present employer's, 25 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to cook, wash and iron, or do general house-work; a country preferred. Call at No. 358 31st-st., corner 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse; has had several years' experience; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS in an American family; one as cook; the other as chamber-maid; good City reference. Call at No. 114 East 41st-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, a situation to do general housework with an American family. Call for Miss BENTLE, No. 80 Avenue A, rear, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; best reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT nurse and seamstress; good City references; would travel. Call for two days at No. 215 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; good reference given. Apply at No. 249 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, Capable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

AMERICAN, GERMAN AND FRENCH Servants our specialty, and with Protestant and Catholic Irish constantly ready, at the INTERNATIONAL, No. 126 6th-av., above 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE to obtain a good situation for his coachman, the same having been in his family three years; understands all about horses; good driver; perfectly reliable. Call or address COACHMAN for two days, No. 8 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A GROOM AND COACHMAN'S situation by a first-class single man; thoroughly conversant with the care of first-class horses and carriages; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a steady, industrious man; understands the care of horses, driving, gardening, farming, milking, &c.; is responsible and trusty; best of reference. Apply or address No. 15 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable married man, no family; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; best City references as to capability. Call or address No. 107 East 16th-st., private stable, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a Protestant man; or would take care of a small place; the wife would go as laundress or to do chamber-work; no incumbrance; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call or address G. D., Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a well-recommended Protestant married man; competent groom; excellent driver; good City experience; temperate, willing and useful; has a thorough knowledge of his business; best City reference. Address B. W., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a first-class single man; is a first-class groom and good driver; will be found civil and obliging; can milk if required; has the best of reference; does not smoke or drink. Address M. D., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED GERMAN man, of family, a situation as coachman; understands his business; best reference. Address E. H., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; best City reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN THAT CAN be well recommended, a situation as coachman in City or country. Call at No. 124 West 38th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—BY A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener, (an Englishman, married, no family,) who thoroughly understands cultivation of the vine, management of grapes, plants and vegetable gardening, laying out grounds, &c.; is a good propagator; has lived with his last employer three years, who will cheerfully testify to his ability and honesty. Address W. H., seed store, No. 9 Johnst., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESpectable men as porters or to drive an express or business wagon; can write a good hand; are not afraid of work; are willing to make themselves generally useful; good City reference. Call or address for three days, JOHN LAUY, Weehawken-av., between Bergen and Gilbert sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable married man, no incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class City driver; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address No. 361 Broadway, harness-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young German, (speaks good English,) a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City reference; can assist at gardening. Address A. K., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable Protestant married man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; highly recommended; willing and obliging. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 23 Lexington-av., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, with eighteen years' City reference from his last employer; leaving on account of marrying; is sober, willing and honest; no objection to the country. Call or address, for two days, 45 No. 53 East 41st-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class man as coachman and groom; nine years' experience; no objection to the country; country preferred. Address J. C., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference of several years' standing from last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; has two years' reference from his last employer; has no objections to the country. Call on or address ALEX. H. DUNSCOMB, No. 7 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom in City or country; understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; has good City reference. Address B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; is willing to be generally useful; best City reference. Address O. M., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a married man who can produce the very best of reference. Call on or address Mr. BENJAMIN LODER, No. 79 Cedar-st., with whom he has lived for the last five years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; will be found sober and obliging and make himself useful; has good reference from his last place. Address M. O., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the driving and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; can milk; best reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; has good City references. Address J., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCHman, married, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and groom; best of City references. Call or address McKENZIE, No. 1,275 Broadway, near 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a respectable single man; understands both well; good reference. Address F., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN as waiter, porter or gardener, or as general worker on a gentleman's country residence. Address S. H. L., Box 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; one who understands his business and can come well recommended from his last place. Address W. H. S., Box 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as assistant gardener and groom; three years' experience. Address J. K., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family; can bring best of City references from last employer. Call for three days at No. 200 Broadway, in basement. Ask for DENNIS.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife of no family, a private residence to take care of for the Summer. Call or address No. 323 East 38th-st.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSERS FOR LIFE INSURANCE wanted in New-York and Brooklyn. Apply daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M. (except Saturdays) to the International Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 177 Broadway.

CLERK WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of a department in a manufacturing business; must write a good hand, be a good salesman and thoroughly posted. Address with reference Box No. 1,470 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BANKING-HOUSE. One who lives with his parents and can bring unexceptionable references may address Box No. 139 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A Protestant first-class cook; City reference required. Apply for two mornings, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock, at No. 245 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; capable of taking the entire

THE FENIANS.

Movements of the [illegible]—Money Plenty—33,000 Men to Compose the Expedition.

There is every reason to believe that the Fenians, to use their own expression, mean business this time. The utmost activity prevails among the officials of all grades here and elsewhere, although quiet seems to reign in and around head-quarters. Men are being dispatched daily to different points to facilitate the concentration of the "I. R. A.," which, it is said, already numbers 33,000 men, well disciplined, and fully provided for a long campaign. On Wednesday Gen. J. J. DONELLY left this City on business for the cause. It is rumored that he has gone to the place of rendezvous. Gen. O'NEILL says that he will not lack means to aid him in the coming tug of war, as he daily receives liberal contributions of money from all parts of the Union. Yesterday one gentleman alone placed $10,000 at his disposal for the good of the cause. Men are only too willing to join in any expedition against England, so that, numerically speaking, his army is strong. In reference to the statements made in dispatches from Washington to the Press, that the 10th of May had been set down as the time for the grand movement, the General says that here, as in all other Fenian matters, the information is incorrect. None but he and his trusted Lieutenant know the moment of action. Clerks and officers are working hard at head-quarters preparing and copying documents containing instructions for the many Circles of the Brotherhood. Rumors of all kinds are in circulation with regard to the protected expedition, but none are authentic, because fabricated by newsmongers.

Rights of Children—Lecture by Mrs. Celia Burleigh.

Under the auspices of the Sorosis Club, Mrs. BURLEIGH, of Brooklyn, lectured before a fair audience at Association Hall last evening. After some organ music Mrs. C. D. WILBOUR introduced the lady, whom her friends have styled the "Wendell Phillips among women." Mrs. BURLEIGH spoke in a quiet, pleasant manner, and was listened to attentively throughout. She thought the general principle acted on in the world was that children had no rights which we were bound to respect. Yet the question of children's rights lay at the basis of all social reform. The first right the child had was to be "well-born." Also to be born in a well-regulated and peaceful atmosphere. Quiet and care were essential to the child's life—cigar-smoking fathers and gin-drinking nurses should be avoided, and a great deal of judicious "letting alone" was necessary. Again, the child should be taught obedience, and should find itself everywhere sustained and directed by the parent. Were HERBERT SPENCER's theory carried out, no child could reach maturity. The child had a right to employment and the free use of its faculties. "The beautiful temple of a child's soul should not be allowed to be possessed by fiends." Then, also, independence of thought and action should be stimulated; the child's right of property respected. The use of money should be taught at an early age. This could only be done by giving control of money to the youngster. The differences in the education of boys and girls was wrong. Girls should be taught to use the jack-knife, the hammer and the saw; to teach the boy how to take entire charge of his room would not lessen his chances of an honorable manhood. Hardly anything was more essential to the proper management of the child than the kindly-ignoring eye which does not see too much. Explanations should be freely made in response to the child's questions. The child had a right to have opinions and to state them. Then, the rights of the sensibilities should be respected. The child should be permitted "sovereignty of his person and freedom from invasion," which right precluded unwarrantable and indiscriminate "kissing." In the naming of the child his individuality should be respected, and no musty names of moldering ancestors should be tacked on to him. The ass in his own skin was good enough. The child had a right to companionship; the parent had the right of counselor, not of autocrat. We interpreted too literally the term "my child," and perverted mere guardianship into an ownership. The duties of a parent to a child were too often forgotten. The speaker gave some instances of precocious children and their startling questions and answers, and feelingly alluded to the good influences which children brought to bear on the parents' lives.

Opening of the New Church of the Holy Trinity.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, the corner-stone of which was laid a year ago, was opened yesterday afternoon with appropriate exercises. The church was crowded by a large and fashionable congregation, who assisted earnestly in the devotions, which consisted in the singing of the Doxology and of selected hymns. The Rector, Rev. WILSON N. MCVICKER, delivered the opening address, after which Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Dr. Dyer, Dr. Cotton Smith, Dr. Ray and Dr. Draper made short addresses.

The new church, which stands on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, is built of freestone in the Romanesque style. It cost $65,000 in building. The organ was bought for $10,000, and is 100 by 110 feet. The nave of the church is 102 by 28 feet, the aisles 83 by 15. The interior is embellished with open timber-work of a very elaborate description, and polychrome decorations. The windows are of stained glass, the chancel windows containing representations of the Holy Trinity. The church is not altogether finished, but is fit for use, and will, when completed, be one of the handsomest in the City. The campanile tower is one-third built. The Building Committee consists of Messrs. W. Brady, J. H. Bates, R. G. Rolston, and G. W. Debevoise. The church seats 1,000 persons, and by using the lecture-room adjoining, can accommodate 500 more.

Sale of the Avery Collection of Pictures.

The last picture sale of the season took place at the Somerville Art Gallery last evening. The attendance was unusually large. The principal pictures sold as follows: "Skating," by Winner, $100; "Dancing Jack," by Aufray, $140; "White Mountains," by Gifford, $100; "Harvesting," by Bristol, $120; "Scene in Italy," by E. L. Henry, $100; "The Lesson," by Caille, $157; "Autumn," by Casilear, $180; "October," by Boughton, $95; "The Necklace," by Alboy—Rebouet, $235; "The Housatonic," by James M. Hart, $250; "Berkshire Hills," by Durand, $210; "Twilight," by George Inness, $185; "A Winter Day," by Boughton, $400; "Indian Summer," by the same artist, $490; "Charcarna Peak," by S. R. Gifford, $275; "Objects of Art," by Rozezewski, $610; "Fountain in Pompeii," by Coomans, $605; "Reading to Dolly," by S. J. Guy, $410; "Deserted Well," by Kensett, $510; "Old Homestead," by McEntee, $215; "View on the Wadsworth Estate," by Casilear, $900; "Summer Time," by Ver Heyden, $550; "The Old Dutch Church," by E. L. Henry, $300; "An Idyl," by Girard, $130. The remainder of the catalogue also sold at good prices.

Republican General Committee.

The Republican General Committee met last evening, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE in the chair. A resolution was passed directing the Special Committee on the renting of a hall, to look at and rent the hall corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. E. DELAFIELD SMITH proposed to appoint a committee to take into consideration the expediency of calling upon the members of the party in this City, to contribute to the building of a large hall for the use of the party, to be known as "Republican Hall," the funds to be raised on the joint stock principle, or otherwise, as may be deemed advisable. The proposition was unanimously accepted and the committee appointed. A motion to hold a ratification was lost, on the ground of its expensiveness, after which the meeting adjourned.

Tammany Hall General Committee.

The Tammany Hall General Committee met last evening at the Wigwam, in Fourteenth-street. WILLIAM M. TWEED presided, and Speaker HITCHMAN, of the Assembly, acted as Secretary. The attendance of Democrats, from the more respectable to the rough-and-ready grades, was very large. Nearly all the prominent leaders of the Tammany Hall Democracy were present, including Senators NORTON and CREAMER, late of the Young Democracy; Controller CONNOLLY, Mayor HALL, City Chamberlain BRADLEY, Judges CARDOZO and BARNARD and Alderman COMAN. The business of the meeting consisted in appointing, without opposition or comment, Saturday evening next for the Tammany Primaries to elect delegates to a County Convention and to the Assistant Aldermanic Conventions. The County Convention will meet at Tammany Hall on Monday next, to nominate candidates for the offices of Judges of the Common Pleas, Justices of the Marine Court and fifteen Aldermen. The Assistant Aldermanic Convention will meet on Tuesday evening next.

Transfer of Police Captains.

It has been generally believed, since the reorganization of the Police Department under the new charter, that there would be a general redistribution of the force. Yesterday the Board of Police held a meeting, at which the first of the expected changes were made in the transfers of the following Captains: CHARLES MCDONNELL from the Twenty-eighth Precinct to the Twenty-first; JAMES GREER from the Twenty-first to the Ninth; GEORGE WASHBURN from the Ninth to the Twenty-eighth; JOHN J. WARD from the Thirtieth to the Tenth, and THADDEUS C. DAVIS from the Tenth to the Thirtieth. No action was taken as to the retirement of any of the Captains or Sergeants, under the authority given in the authority given in the Tax Levy, and it is generally believed that nothing will be done in the matter until next month.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Judge NELSON sat in the United States Circuit Court for this District, yesterday, for the purpose of hearing arguments in the case of FISK, GOULD *et al.* against the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The case, it will be remembered, originally came before Judge BARNARD, in the State Supreme Court, but application was subsequently made to have it transferred to the Federal Court. Judge BLATCHFORD afterward decided that the filing of the application and papers with the Clerk of the Federal Court removed the case *de facto* from the State Court, without further argument or order, but Judge BARNARD dissented from this opinion, holding that the case still remained before him. In order to avoid a conflict of jurisdiction between the two Courts, counsel on both sides agreed to submit the whole matter to Judge NELSON. The arguments in the case will be continued today.

The Judges of the Superior Court have recently leaned to the practice that orders of civil arrest are within the discretion of the Judge to whom the application is made; and, if the circumstances do not otherwise demand it, an order will not be granted on mere technical compliance with the statute. This has long been the practice of the Court of Common Pleas. In the Supreme Court, as a rule, it has been regarded as sufficient to present facts bringing the case within the terms of the statute, so that the issuing of the order has come to be regarded as an absolute right, if the requirements of the statute be complied with. The new practice, while it may diminish the income of the Sheriff and the keeper of Ludlow-street jail, will materially enhance the liberties of the citizen.

It has been recommended by the Committee appointed by the Preachers' Meeting to arrange for the services of the fast appointed by the New-York and New-York East Conferences, Friday, May 13, that the services be prayer-meetings at 3 P. M., and sermons or addresses at 7½ P. M.; that in New-York City, on the west side, all below Fourteenth-street, meet at the Bedford-street Church; above, at Thirty-fourth-street; on the east side, at Twenty-seventh-street and Allen-street; in Brooklyn, at Pacific, Hanson-place, De Kalb-avenue and South Second-street; and that the pastors of these several churches make arrangements for the services.

A largely-attended meeting of the friends of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes was held last evening at Irving Hall. Dr. M. BLUMENTHAL presided. Prof. F. A. RISING, Principal of the Institution, located at No. 330 East Fourteenth-street, with classes of deaf mutes, demonstrated satisfactorily that such pupils can be taught to articulate, and hence to speak the English language correctly without the aid of signs. The meeting was addressed by JAMES W. JERARD, Esq., Judge CARDOZO, Dr. KRACKAWIZER, Rev. Dr. ISAACS, and others.

At a special meeting of the Board of Health, held this week, to consider a communication from the Sanitary Inspector in regard to the forcible removal of persons suffering from small-pox to the Small-pox Hospital, it appeared that the Inspector was resisted in his first efforts to remove persons sick of this disease, and having exhausted persuasion, he desired instructions to resort to more forcible measures. What action the Board took we do not know, but great discretion should undoubtedly be exercised in the removal of sick people from their homes to hospital. In many cases the sick may be so isolated and quarantined at home that no public danger is incurred; and again, the mere transportation of contagious diseases is often liable to scatter the germs more widely.

Last evening the Eleventh Assembly District (colored) Republican Association met in the hall, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway. Their object in holding these meetings is to prepare for the approaching election. The district was very largely represented, and the meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. DAVID HARRIS. Speeches were made by Messrs. CONOVER, BISHOP, Judge FITHIAN and Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, on the action which our colored voters should take at the coming election. Resolutions were unanimously adopted that any colored man caught voting the Democratic ticket should be branded and looked upon as an enemy to himself and a traitor to his country.

The following gentlemen were on Wednesday elected trustees of the American Banknote Company: John E. Gavit, Neziah Wright, J. Dorsey Ball, A. G. Goodall, Tracy R. Edson, C. L. Vanzandt, W. M. Smillie, Geo. H. Stayner, Theo. H. Freeland. At a subsequent meeting of the trustees John E. Gavit, Esq., was elected President, and Messrs. C. L. Vanzandt and A. G. Goodall were elected Vice-Presidents; Mr. Theodore H. Freeland was appointed Secretary, and Mr. Neziah Wright, Treasurer.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of Miss CHARLOTTE L. CHESTER, who died at the Cosmopolitan Hotel under somewhat mysterious circumstances. It appears that the man who brought the deceased to the hotel was the night watchman in the employ of the Boston Steamer Company. The deceased had lived, off and on, in this City for nearly two years. The post-mortem examination resulted in the discovery that death had been caused by disease of the liver and kidneys, and a verdict to that effect was accordingly rendered. The mother of the deceased arrived in the City yesterday, and returned by the night boat to Boston with the remains.

Yesterday 350 young girls, arrayed in white, and 255 youths in black, received the first communion in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Barclay-street, at the hands of Rev. Father O'FARREL, assisted by several priests. The sight was an impressive one, and was witnessed by a large concourse of people. The children, after the ceremony, partook of a substantial meal prepared for them in the basement of the church.

The windows of the New Court-house were cottoned during the Winter, and still so remain. The air of the Court-rooms is, in consequence, abominable, especially in the Superior and Common Pleas Court rooms. The janitor will commit no crime by uncottoning the windows, and opening them early in the morning during the coming season.

CAROLINE HALLOCK and LOUISA TINDELL, of No. 67 Sullivan-street, were arrested yesterday by Policemen POST and BEACH, of the Eighth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen $92 from MARY BUSH, of No. 108 Wooster street, by means of force. They were held in $1,000 each by Justice KOCH.

A sailor named JOHN D. CURRIE was arraigned before Judge BEDFORD, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on an indictment charging him with having committed an indecent assault on EMMA TOMIA CURRIE, his daughter, aged thirteen years. The testimony was voluminous, but was unfit for publication. The jury disagreed, and the accused was remanded.

Rev. Dr. KIP, after a pastorate of nearly thirty-four years, has been, at his own request, relieved from the charge of the First Reformed Dutch Church in Fishkill, and preached his farewell sermon on the 1st inst.

A fire occurred yesterday on the third floor of No. 55 Franklin-street, occupied by JAS. ATHWELL, Jr., cords and twine. Loss, $2,000. The second floor is occupied by CHAS. HESS, ladies' under-garments; $2,000 loss. First floor by Empire Paper Collar Company; loss, $1,000. Building owned by J. TARTAR; damage, $1,000.

MARY ANN MCMAHON, aged 18, teacher in Primary School No. 29, in Nineteenth-street, fell down stairs yesterday, and sustained such severe injuries as caused her death. The remains were taken to the residence of her parents No. 587 East Twelfth-street.

An unknown miscreant yesterday attempted to set fire to the unoccupied building No. 212 Fifth-street, owned by the Beethoven Maennerchor Society, by placing some paper under the stairway and setting fire to it. The flames were extinguished by the Police.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire occurred in the stable of COLES MORRIS, in the rear of No. 64 Fifth-avenue, having an entrance on Thirteenth-street, by which a damage of $1,500 was done to the building and contents, but it was covered by a policy in the National Equitable Insurance Company.

The Mozart Hall General Committee met at Masonic Hall last evening, Mr. JOHN MCCOOLE, presided. A Committee was appointed to nominate a list of candidates for the approaching election. Primary elections were also ordered for next Monday evening.

HENRY BRESNER, of No. 157 Elizabeth-street, fell down a hatchway at No. 68 Liberty-street, yesterday, and was severely injured.

AUGUSTUS LUCER, aged fifty, a vagrant, was found dead in the cellar of No. 121 East Broadway, where he was in the habit of sleeping.

Mr. GOLTZ, aged sixty, and a German, leaped from a fourth-story window, yesterday, at his residence, No. 769 Third-avenue, and was found dead in the yard. Deceased had been laboring under an attack of delirium tremens.

The German Democratic General Committee of this City met at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Nos. 158 and 160 Third-avenue, last evening, and resolved to recommend to the Tammany Hall organization the nomination of the following candidates for the forthcoming charter election: For Judge of the Marine Court, Philip J. Joachimson; for Aldermen, Edward Schlichting, Henry Woltmann, Gerson N. Hermann, Nicholas Müller.

The Cuban League met at the Spingler House last evening, Gen. M. T. MCMAHON presiding, for the purpose of taking measures to increase the strength and efficiency of the organization. Among the members present were Gens. C. K. Graham, J. Hayes, Gordon Granger, H. C. Lockwood; Cols. Marcias, Ethan Allen and others. Gen. LOCKWOOD was elected Secretary pro tem. It was also resolved to appoint a Committee of twenty to transact the business of the League, subject to the confirmation of the general body. *La Estrella de Cuba* was announced as the regular organ of the League.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Institute was held at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, last evening, Gen. WM. HALL presiding. The Finance Committee's report for the three months ending April 30, was read, which showed the following figures: Total receipts, $8,777 89; total expenditures, $8,971 52; balance in the Treasury, $4,806 31. Hon. D. S. GREGORY made a few remarks about an international exhibition to be held in 1876, and then the meeting adjourned.

The monthly meeting of the New-York City Woman's Suffrage Association will be held in the reading-room of the St. Denis Hotel, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Miss BATES, a young lady from Dayton, Ohio, will address the meeting.

A fire occurred at 6 o'clock yesterday morning in the basement of No. 33 Avenue A, occupied by D. A. ABER as a leather and finding store, by which a damage of $3,000 was done to stock, which is partially covered by a policy for $2,500 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. JOSEPH FOERSTER, occupant of the first floor, had his stock of shoes damaged, but is fully insured in the Manhattan and Germania.

DELIA LAMBERT was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday for stealing $150 from THOMAS STAPLETON, of No. 155 West Twenty-fourth-street, on Wednesday evening. The complainant stated that DELIA hugged him affectionately, and soon after her departure he missed the money. Although the woman denied all knowledge of the money, she was remanded for trial.

Proposals are invited to supply iron-work for the new Post-office building. The public will be glad of this evidence of an intent to push on the work, and that everybody who wishes can have a chance to furnish.

JOHN WILSON was held to answer by Justice LEDWITH at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a pair of boots from WM. MCLEAN, of No. 118 Division-street.

Commissioner JOHN A. SHIELDS was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court for this district by Associate Justice NELSON, yesterday, on motion of Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON. The oath was administered by Mr. KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk of the Court.

Two sailors named WILLIAM EVANS and EUGENE BRENNAN were held for examination by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on complaint of JAMES H. SPENCER, master of the ship *Intrepid*. They were charged with having mutinied on the 3d inst., during a voyage of the vessel from Baltimore to this port.

GEORGE A. OSTRAM yesterday fell down a flight of stairs at his residence, No. 426 Third-avenue, and had his arm broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The extradition case in which THOMAS H. JOHNSON is charged with having killed E. BAVINS at the mast-head on board of the English ship *Morning Light*, when at sea, was not heard before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, in consequence of a mistake, on account of which the prisoner was not brought from the County Jail.

The examination in the case of IGNATZ ILLFOWSKY, charged with subornation of perjury, was adjourned by Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, until Tuesday, owing to the absence of counsel.

BROOKLYN.

An entry was made yesterday morning by burglars into the shoe-store of Mr. EDWARDS, at the corner of Fulton and Main streets. About $500 worth of goods were taken away.

Yesterday morning at 8:20, a fire, originating from a stovepipe, occurred in a two-story frame cottage on Leonard-street, near Court, occupied by PHILLIP KESSLER. Estimated damage $500.

MATTHEW CONNOLLY and MICHAEL DRISCOLL, tried at the Court of Sessions for manslaughter, were acquitted by the verdict of the jury yesterday.

LONG ISLAND.

The Board of Commissioners of Excise for the town of Southold, have resolved to grant no licenses whatever, to sell strong and spirituous liquor and wines in that town. Southold is one of the most important towns in Suffolk County. Greenport is within the boundaries of the town.

Rev. Dr. OLIVER has accepted a call to labor with the Church of the Holy Trinity, Greenport.

The adjourned meeting of the Long Island Presbytery convened at Greenport last Tuesday, Rev. WM. GUTHRIE BARNES, Moderator. The trial exercises of Mr. GLEASON, a candidate for licensure were read by him, after which he preached a sermon from Acts 1., 25. Mr. GLEASON has been a prominent lawyer and politician in Suffolk County for a number of years, and is favorably known throughout the State. He leaves for his new field (Connecticut) next week.

The new time-table on the Long Island Railroad takes effect next Monday, when trains will run regularly to Sag Harbor.

NEW-JERSEY.

A large meeting of the commuters on the Morris and Essex Railroad was held on Wednesday evening at Montclair. The treatment of passengers by the directors and officers of the Company was denounced in the strongest language by several of the speakers, and a series of resolutions passed calling upon the Company to arrange the pending difficulties, and a Committee was appointed to take the necessary steps.

Mrs. LANDIS, the young woman who was arrested with her husband, in Newark, for abandoning their child, took the child home yesterday after having left it nearly a week at the Station-house. The couple were released upon a promise of payment of their fine of $100 each, which promise was fulfilled immediately after their arrival at their home in Freehold. They had been married but a few weeks when the child was born, and their reason for leaving it to the mercy of strangers was the dread of public opinion.

The Jersey Board of Canvassers of the Fire Department election have declared the following officers elected: Chief Engineer, John Coyle; Assistant Engineers—First District, Charles Reynolds; Second, John H. Morrison; Third, James Rafters; Fourth, Alfred Heritage; Fifth, Edward Essler. Sixth, William E. Howser; Seventh, John E. Halladay; Fire Commissioner, Thomas Gross.

The exact amount of bequests by the late JOHN C. BALDWIN, of Orange, to various benevolent institutions was $670,000 during the past fourteen years of his life.

The Republicans of Morristown have made the following nominations: Mayor, SAMUEL S. HALSEY; Alderman, RICHARD SPEER; Member of Council, WM. Y. SAYRE.

Coroner BURNS, of Jersey City, was notified yesterday of the death of a child, the son of Mr. LARKIN, of Waverly-street, Hudson City, who was burned accidentally on Tuesday night last. Some children were playing in the room where the child was in bed, and one of them threw a lighted match upon the pillow. Before the child could escape from the bed, he was so badly burned that death resulted. An inquest will be held.

FRANCIS LOZIER was yesterday held by Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, for assault and battery upon CLAUS YOUNGBLOOD, mate of the ship *Charles*, lying at Hoboken, of which the accused is Captain. When Constable JOHNSON went to make the arrest, he was assaulted by the crew and badly beaten, but he fired a shot at them, which frightened them away. LOZIER was then marched to the office of the Justice.

The Athletics of Newark and the Passaics of Belleville played a game of base-ball at Belleville, yesterday, which resulted in the defeat of the Belleville Club by a score of 40 to 35.

The house of Mr. WHITMORE, at No. 286 South Sixth-street, was entered yesterday afternoon by a young man, who opened the door with a "jimmy." The burglar was captured before he could escape, and was taken to the Police Station, where he gave the name of CHARLES BURNS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 5.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady. The following table shows the course of the market during the day:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	94	....	94
Consols for account	94¼	....	94¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	88¾	....	88¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old	88	....	88
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	90	....	90
U. S. 10-40s	85¼	....	85¼
Illinois Central Rail. Shares	112	111¼	112
Erie Railroad Shares	18¼	....	18¼
Atlantic and Great Western Shares	28	....	28

The official returns of the Bank of England for the week ending yesterday evening show a decrease of £125,000 in specie.

PARIS, May 5.—The Bourse opened firm and closed quiet. Rentes opened at 74f. 85c., and closed at 74f. 75c.

FRANKFORT, May 5.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm but quiet, at 95¼@95½ for the issue of 1862.

The bullion in hand at the Bank of France has decreased 5,300,000f. since last Thursday.

LIVERPOOL, May 5—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull and closed steady; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 10⅞d., and Middling Orleans at 11⅛d.@11¼d.; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Lard quiet at 68s. ₽ cwt. Pork firm. NAVAL STORES—The market is firm.

LONDON, May 5.—Calcutta LINSEED firmer at 61s. LINSEED OIL heavy.

HAVRE, May 5.—COTTON opened declining and irregular and closed quiet, both on spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 132f. ₽ cwt. Low Middling, afloat, 127½f.

ANTWERP, May 5.—PETROLEUM opened quiet and steady at 55½f. for Standard White, and closed firm and unchanged.

BREMEN, May 5.—PETROLEUM opened heavy.

HAMBURG, May 5.—PETROLEUM opened firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 5.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet at $4 50@$5 for Spring Extras. WHEAT firmer; No. 2, 90½c.@91c.; during the afternoon dull and unsettled at 91c.@91½c., seller May. CORN quiet and lower at 86½c.@86¾c. for No. 2; 80c.@82c. for Rejected; 75c.@77c. for No Grade; during the afternoon steady at 87½c. for No. 2. OATS unchanged. RYE dull and nominally 79c.@80c. HIGHWINES easier at $1 03½@$1 04, in iron-bound. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $29. LARD, 15¾c.@16¼c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 11¾c. CATTLE fairly active at $4 87½@$8 for Stockers to Extra Prime Steers. Live HOGS quiet. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye, 5,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet and nominal.

BUFFALO, May 5.—RECEIPTS—17,500 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Oats. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT very quiet; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 07; 2,000 bushels on private terms; No. 2 Chicago held at about 98c., and No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1. CORN dull; small lots are selling at $1 for Mixed Western, and $1 04 for White and Yellow Western. OATS quiet and held firmly at 58c. BARLEY dull; four-rowed Canada nominal at 80c. in store. PORK firmer at $29 for Heavy Mess. LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged. SEEDS—Timothy, 25c.; better and scarce; small sales. Canal FREIGHTS—Boatmen are firm at 12c. for Wheat to New-York; there were no charters. CATTLE—Receipts, 332 cars; last week, 255 cars. The market was easier for buyers. Shipping Cattle $7 25@$8 37½. Stockers in fair supply, and in fair demand at $5@$6. Milch Cows lower; the market was dull at $40@$65; Extra, $60@$70; the receipts were fair. The receipts of Sheep were light; the market was firm; sales, 210 Ohio, averaging 87 lbs., at 7c., and 352 Indiana, averaging 93 lbs., at 7¼c. The Hog market was dull at $9@$9 50.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—TOBACCO firm. COTTON dull at 21c.@21¼c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $3 90@$4 15; Extra, $4 25@$4 50; Double Extra, $4 60@$4 90; Treble Extra, $5 50@$5 60; Choice Family, $5 75@$6 65. WHEAT firmer; No. 2 Spring, 85c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 06@$1 10; No. 1, $1 20; No. 2 White, $1 12; No. 1, $1 25. CORN advancing; Mixed, in bulk, 87c.; White, 98c.; Mixed, in sacks, $1 02@$1 05; Yellow, $1 05@$1 07. OATS dull at 55c.@57c., in bulk; 59c.@60c., sacked. BARLEY quiet. RYE firm at 81c.@82c. WHISKY firm and unchanged. PROVISIONS advancing; Mess Pork, $29@$29 50; Dry-salted Shoulders, 11¼c.@12c.; Hams, 14¼c.@15c., loose. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 18c.@19c. LARD quiet at 16¼c.@16½c. for Tierce; 18c. for Keg. CATTLE steady at $4 25@$7 50. Live HOGS firm at $7@$9 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN in fair demand at 88c.@90c. OATS, 56c.@62c.; supply light. RYE steady and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, 21½c. TOBACCO in good demand at full prices; sales 265 hhds. at $4 15@$22 for trash to good Leaf. WHISKY higher and in good demand at $1 02@$1 03, the latter in iron-bound. Mess PORK closed dull at $30; buyers offer $29 50. Bulk MEATS in fair demand; Sides sold freely at 11¾c.; held at 12c., generally; Sides held at 15c.@15¼c. for Clear-rib and Clear. BACON in moderate demand at 12¾c. for Shoulders; 16¾c.@17¼c. for Clear-rib and Clear Sides. LARD dull at 16¼c.@16½c. for prime country and city. EXCHANGE dull at par buying.

OSWEGO, May 5.—FLOUR active but unchanged; sales, 2,600 bbls. at $5 25@$5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 10. CORN firm; sales 4,200 bushels at $1 06@$1 07. RYE firm; sales, 7,200 bushels Canada at 87c., in bond and afloat. MILL-FEED active; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25; Middling, $30 ₽ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70 ₽ ton. Lake IMPORTS—22,600 bushels Wheat, 15,200 bushels Rye, 1,511,000 feet of Lumber.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—COTTON in moderate demand and a shade lower; Middling, 21¾c.; sales, 180 bales; receipts, 95 bales; stock, 2,695 bales. FLOUR quiet and firm; Howard-st. Superfine, $5@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 50; do. Family, $6 50@$7 75; City Mills, Superfine, $5 25@$6; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 75; do. Family, $8 75@$9 75; Western, Superfine, $5 12½@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$6 75. WHEAT dull; Maryland, $1 50@$1 56; Pennsylvania, $1 45@$1 50. CORN firm; White, $1 13@$1 15; Yellow, $1 12@$1 14. OATS firm at 63c.@65c. RYE firm, $1 05; Mess PORK firm at $29 75@$30. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 16¾c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Shoulders, 13¾c.; HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD firm, 17¼c. WHISKY dull at $1 05@$1 06.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR firm and in fair demand at $5 25@$5 50 for Low Grade Iowa and Choice Minnesota; $5 50@$6 for Pennsylvania; $6@$6 25 for Ohio; $7 12½ for Choice Virginia. WHEAT—Small business; Prime Pennsylvania and Indiana, $1 35. RYE steady at $1 10. CORN less active; Southern Yellow, $1 11; Western do., $1 08@$1 10; Mixed, $1 06. OATS dull; Pennsylvania, 64c.@65c.; Light Delaware, 68c. PETROLEUM firm; Crude offered at 20c.; Refined, 27¼c. for May, 27¾c. for June. GROCERIES—Small business. PROVISIONS advancing; Mess PORK held at $30. LARD unchanged. WHISKY steady at $1 06 for iron-bound.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21¼c. FLOUR, $5. CORN, $1 15 for choice, in sacks. WHEAT, $1 05@$1 30. OATS, 64c. RYE, 95c. PORK, $29 50. BACON, 13¼c. for Shoulders; 17c.@17½c. for Sides. Bulk MEATS—12¼c. for Shoulders; 15¼c.@16¼c. for Sides. LARD, 17c. HAMS, 19c. for Sugar-cured. WHISKY, $1@$1 01. TOBACCO—Sales, 235 hhds. at $5 50@$8 for Frosted to Lugs; $8 25@$17 for low to medium Leaf.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—FLOUR active at an advance of 25c.@37½c.; Oregon Superfine, $4@$4 37½; Extra, $4 75@$5 50. Five vessels are engaged to load WHEAT for England, and the market is strong at an advance of 10c. for choice grades, and 15c. for Superfine qualities. LEGAL TENDERS, 88¼.

MILWAUKEE, May 5.—FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT heavy at $1 08 for No. 2. CORN and BARLEY unchanged. RYE firm at 80c. for No. 1. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—21,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, May 5.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 38; No. 1 Red, $1 16; No. 2 Red, $1 11¼. CORN lower; No. 1, 92c.; No. 2, 90c.; Yellow, 93c. OATS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,500 bushels; Corn, 2,800 bushels. SHIPMENTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 5.—COTTON firm and in fair demand; Middling, 21¾c.@22c.; sales, 4,200 bales; net receipts, 2,041 bales; coastwise, 81 bales; total, 2,122 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,477 bales; stock, 144,149 bales.

CLEVELAND, May 5.—WHEAT held firm; No. 1 Red, $1 18; No. 2, $1 10@$1 11. CORN—Nothing done. OATS dull; 55c. offered for No. 1 State. RYE quiet at 90c.@95c. BARLEY heavy; held at 80c.@90c. for State and Canada.

MEMPHIS, May 5.—COTTON dull at 21¼c.@21½c.; receipts, 401 bales; exports, 694 bales. FLOUR nominal. CORN, $1 15. OATS, 65c. LARD firm at 17c.@18½c. SHOULDERS, 13½c. SIDES, 17¼c.

BOSTON, May 5.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 23¼c.@23½c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 49 bales; coastwise, 645 bales; total, 694 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

DETROIT, May 5.—WHEAT very firm; Extra White, $1 35@$1 40; No. 1 White, $1 30. CORN, 90c.@93c. OATS—State, 57c.; Western, 54c. BARLEY quiet at $1 50 ₽ cental.

NORFOLK, May 5.—COTTON dull and unchanged; Middling, 20½c.; sales, 40 bales; receipts, 287 bales; exports, coastwise, 181 bales; stock, 3,664 bales.

GALVESTON, May 5.—COTTON dull; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.@18½c.; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 203 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,568 bales; stock, 34,230 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 5.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21c.; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 659 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,518 bales; stock, 11,112 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., May 5.—COTTON quiet and dull; Middling, 21¼c.; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 601 bales; exports, to New-Orleans, 71 bales; stock, 48,122 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 5.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 21¼c.; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 547 bales; stock, 39,041 bales.

ALBANY, May 5.—There was nothing doing in the GRAIN market today to report.

[Advertisement.]

Grass is growing beneath the steps of Spring, whose balmy breath is coaxing the foliage to leafy shapeliness; in all directions verdurous fringes brighten under the rain or glitter in the sunshine, and the May styles of KNOX's incomparable hats are ready for issue at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. The head gear which the hatter now offers is beyond dispute the most recherche that ever tempted New-Yorkers.

[Advertisement.]

Look out for imitations and infringements upon my Burglar Alarm Telegraph Patent, even if they are called improvements. Using as well as selling an infringement is violation of law, and will be treated as such. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 5—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	40
Halifax	N.	Clear	44
Portland	N. E.	Clear	50
Boston	N.	Clear	67
New-York	S. S. W.	Cloudy	55
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	56
Wilmington, Del.	S. E.	Raining	58
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	64
Fortress Monroe	E. N. E.	Clear	64
Richmond	N. E.	Clear	68
Charleston	S. S. W.	Clear	74
Savannah	S. E.	Clear	80
Augusta, Ga.	S. S. E.	Clear	75
Oswego	N. E.	Clear	—
Buffalo	W.	Clear	68
Pittsburg	S. W.	Raining	62
Chicago	S.	Clear	70
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	79
New-Orleans	S.	Cloudy	74
Key West	S. E.	Clear	80
Havana	—	Clear	80

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	May 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Malta	May 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	May 7	New-York	Liverpool.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters only on Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:40 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 5—*In steam-ship Tripoli, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. G. Lovey, Miss F. Lovey, Rev. J. Livesey, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. L. Bouteller, S. Weeks, J. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Battie, A. B. Lovejoy, two Misses Chase, F. A. Durivage, Mr. and Mrs. J. Abrahms, Miss Bloom, Miss C. Suann, Miss M. Suann, Mrs. M. Stewart, W. S. Stuyvesant, J. C. Royston.

In steam-ship Alaska, for Aspinwall.—A. Castellanos, Julio E. Sanches, Gudolecio Quimes, Gen. Santos Acosta, A. Zavala, Mrs. A. Diego and 2 children, Mr. Watson, Mr. Wells, Miss Leiscoll and 4 brothers, Capt. W. Rathbun and son, W. E. Lovett, wife and 4 children, Miss Virginia Van Coort, J. B. Storm, Mrs. C. E. Appleby, Mrs. Charles Dortic, Mrs. Mary Floto, Robert Butler, H. B. St. John and wife, Miss Annie Courtney, Miss Mary Ann Courtney, Mrs. Lowndes, Alex. Hamilton, Jr. and wife, Philip Schuyler, J. S. Courtney, Henry Schumacker, Mrs. Leyons and child, Miss Maggie A. Barrett, H. H. Key, wife, child and nurse, W. Hagerdorn, wife and 2 children, Miss Ann T. Hart, T. L. Wilmerding, James Ross, F. M. Allee, Chas. A. Buttrick, Thos. H. Carew, Mrs. Cranston, Mrs. Craig and 2 daughters, Mrs. W. Beatty, Mrs. Beal and daughter, J. Q. Baker, G. G. Gossens, John Gray & Son, Mary Ann Delancy and 2 children, Misses Center, H. Smith, W. Elmendorf and wife, P. F. Smith, L. L. Isaacs, Peter Heyer, Mrs. Rosenburg, Jeff. B. Valentine, W. S. Remington, Miss Ellen Lowrie, C. A. Weaver, John Machado, Miss Louisa Clamentine, Mrs. Maria Joseph, Daniel McGrath, John Fowler, W. Drum, J. S. McCartney, Miss Ida Johnson, A. M. Griffing, Chas. Henry, C. R. McCutcheon, W. Macklynne.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Geo. W. Rose, wife and 2 children, Robert L. Rose, Mrs. F. Dorsey, Mrs. E. Ufford, Henry Ling, L. Pinney, John Mooney, Wm. Willetts, Wm. Vaughan, Jacob Harner, Julius Harner, G. H. Quinto, James Edwards, John Basquel, J. James, J. Williams, W. Brown, Samuel Bowne.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 53 | Sun sets..... 7 01 | Moon sets..12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 5.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow and Moville April 23, with mdse. and 792 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced moderate W. winds most of the passage. 26th ult., lat. 50 32, lon. 21 43, passed brig Wanderer, bound W.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool April 20, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., May 1, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steam-ship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah May 1, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Ship Helene, (Nor.,) Samuelson, Rotterdam 46 ds., with petroleum barrels, &c., to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a southern passage and had fine weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Grenadier, (of Liverpool,) Sanders, Yokohama 136 ds., with tea to J. C. McArthur. Passed Anjier Jan. 12, and was becalmed for 16 ds., Cape Good Hope March 2. March 7, lat. 30 S., lon. E., spoke bark British Queen (Br.) Bangkok for Falmouth, 50 ds. out; 8th, lat. 27 20 S., lon. 9 20, E., bark William Jones, (Br.) Algoa Bay for Montreal, 10 ds. out; passed St. Helena 16th; April 3, lat. 0 40 S., lon. 27 10 W., brig Dapline, Buenos Ayres for Havre de Grace; 3d, lat. 0 40 S., lon. 27 10 W., ship The Bruce (Br.) San Francisco for Liverpool; crossed Equator 4th April, lon. 27 30; 18th, lat. 16 43 N., lon. 54 29 W., bark Runeburg (Nor.) bound West.

Bark Jasper, Webber, Gaboon, W. C. A., 75 ds., with red-wood to Yates & Porterfield. Schr. Sunbeam sld. same day for Eloby; 27th ult., lat. 27 30, lon. 67 42, spoke schr. Hound, from Cuba, for Bermuda.

Bark Pillau, (N. G.,) Lietke, Leghorn, 93 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey, vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 22; 2d inst., off Cape Henlopen, spoke schr. Siam, of Sidney, for Portsmouth. Had rough weather the first part, and high, baffling winds the latter part of the passage. Has been 18 ds. W. of Bermuda; had a pilot on board three days.

Bark Garstang, (of Fleetwood,) Griffiths, Iquique 93 ds., with nitrate of soda to J. F. Bulley. Passed Cape Horn March 1; same day, spoke ship Serrats, of and for Liverpool from Arica, 32 ds. out. Had calm weather most of the passage.

Bark Belvidere, (of Bridgewater, N. S.,) Flinn, Trieste 67 ds., with mdse. to H. Baetjer. Passed Gibraltar March 31, and St. Mary's April 7. Had light weather the entire passage.

Bark Forsoget, (Norw.,) Smith, Cay Francis 12 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; 4th inst., off Barnegat, spoke an Italian brig, from Palermo for New-York.

Bark Louis, (N. G.,) Wicke, Iquique 100 ds., with nitrate of soda to Chas. Luling & Co. Crossed the equator April 14, in lon. 34. Had fine weather all the passage.

Bark Hermann, (N. G.,) Rieck, Cette 54 ds., with wine, &c., to master.

Brig Cascatella, (of Richmond, Me.,) Carlisle, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.; vessel to James Henry. Was five days N. of Hatteras. Schr. Mary E. Rich arr. day previous from Rio Janeiro.

Brig Lewis L. Squire, Tyler, Boston April 29, in ballast to Master. Will load for Cadiz.

Brig Lizzie H. Kimball, (of Newburyport,) Lunt, Bahia, 34 ds., with rosewood, &c., to Wetmore, Cryder & Co.—vessel to Lunt Bros. Left schr. Mary A. Whitham dischg., to load for New-York; schr. Edie Waters repairing. Had moderate weather.

Brig Firm, (of Jersey,) Le Moignan, Cadiz, 38 ds., with wine, &c., to master.

Brig Josephine, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Linscott, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to master. Sld. in co. with schr. Northern Light, Plummer, for Boston. Was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light E. winds.

Brig Maggie Gross, (of St. John, N. B.,) Gross, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to master. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Randolph Payson, (of Digby, N. S.,) Eldridge, Martinique 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Flora, (N. G.,) Hansen, Rio Grande 53 ds., with hides and wool to Oelrichs & Co. Crossed the equator April 7.

Brig Alma, (N. G.,) Tiemann, Rio Grande 54 ds., with hides and wool to order. Crossed the equator April 5.

Brig Julia F. Carney, Carney, Buenos Ayres Feb. 24, with hides and wool to Borland, Dearborn & Co. March 28, lat. 12 57 S., lon. 34 10 W., exchanged signals with a bark bound S., showing a red signal, with white ball in center.

Brig Morancy, (of Boston,) Hill, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Thompson & Hunter. Crossed the equator April 2, in lon. 30.

Brig Julia A. Hallock, (of New-Bedford,) Briggs, Messina 45 ds., with fruit to Goniez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar April 1; had variable weather.

Brig Royal Sovereign, (of St. John, N. B.,) Oulton, St. Jago de Cuba 22 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor—vessel to master. Had fine weather.

Brig La Creole, (Dutch,) Spalckhaver, Curacoa 13 ds., with hides, &c., to Dovale & Co.

Brig Maria Ferguson, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Stephens, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with 500 tons plaster to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Mariposa, (of Boston,) Leighton, Rio Janeiro 68 ds., with coffee to Simpson & Clapp. Crossed the equator April 6, lon. 32 40. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Uncle Sam, Johnson, Port-au-Platte 23 ds., with logwood, fustic, &c., to Valentine, Estrella & Co. Was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left schr. Rockingham, in 3 ds. for New-York.

Schr. Nellie Treat, Trim, Ponce, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Hicks & Fabing—vessel to Wm. Ingalls. Sld. in company with schrs. Mammon, for Baltimore, and M. C. Moseley, for New-Haven. Left in Port schrs. Annie Belle, to load for Boston; Ocean Belle, for do.; Stampede, for Delaware Breakwater for orders, and Hellen G. King, for Boston. Bark Margarette, for ——, has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ebe, (Ital.,) Bartolomew, Palermo, Jan. 12, with fruit to Sgobel & Day. Passed Gibraltar March 18; had very rough weather; lost fore-sail, main-sail and jibs.

Schr. Svalan, (Swed.,) Carlson, Hudikswall, via Grimsby, Eng., 68 ds., with iron to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Schr. Martha N. Heath, (of East Greenwich,) Heath, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to master. Was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Aruba, (of Bermuda,) Scholts, St. Johns, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to S. Michelana—vessel to Middleton & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Express, for Boston, and brig Francis Jane, for Baltimore.

Schr. Mary R. Somers, (of Egg Harbor,) Zasa 24 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Morning Star, Smith, of and from Bermuda, 6 ds., with produce to Coombs, Nix & Co. 2d, lat. 36 05, lon. 68 20, exchanged signals with steam-ship Fah Kee, hence for Bermuda. Had variable weather.

Schr. Lewinia Bell, of Brookhaven, Bayles, Baracoa 6 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght. Schrs. Rebecca M. Atwood and Kate Grant to sail next day. Was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Comrade, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Bale, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Jason, (of Machias,) Willey, St. Marc 14 ds., with logwood and cotton to H. Becker—vessel to C. G. Francklyn. Schr. Bucephalus same day for Boston.

Schr. Annie Whiting, (of Castine,) Hutchinson, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Campbell, (of Deer Isle,) Smith, Trinidad, Port Spain 20 ds., with molasses to Thayer & Sargent.

Schr. Willington, Eagles, Horton, N. S., 7 ds., with 3,475 bushels potatoes to order—vessel to J. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Hattie Baker, Crowell, Pensacola 15 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Dodge, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Dodge, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Minnesota, Phinney, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Van Ansdal, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. M. Baylis, Baylis, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Connecticut, De Hart, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Pallas, ——, Franklin, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. F. Randolph, Stellman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria Foss, Hoyt, Portland, with lumber to M. A. Wilder.

Schr. Grecian, Crowley, Calais, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Planet, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Lake, Mills, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Harriet, Crowley, Addison, with piling to B. Sandford.

Schr. Emily Curtis, Hacker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. R. H. Haley, Lamphear, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. J. B. Potts, Davis, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Cornelia, Carroll, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Honest Abe, Conory, Elizabethport, for Gloucester.

Schr. Lamartine, Foss, Elizabethport, for Charlestown, Mass.

Schr. Elizabeth English, Cloud, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. T. W. Griffin, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Frances Burritt, Allen, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wave, Falkingham, Machias, with piling to B. Sanford.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Boardman, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Edw. King, Kelly, Machias, with piling to B. Sanford.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Van Dusen, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Delaware, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Oregon, Handy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Juno, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Alexander, Kelly, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Petrel, Bunsen, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Orrallo, Small, Two Rivers, N. S., 10 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. R. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Pensacola 15 ds., with lumber to R. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. David Currie, Barrett, Va., for New-Haven.

Schr. M. Hand, Terry, Virginia.

Schr. A. Sinnecksen, Winslow, New-Haven.

Schr. Saratoga, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Hudson, Virginia.

Schr. Gen. Harris, Thompson, Fairhaven.

Schr. F. N. Tower, Perry, Camden.

Schr. Maria Hearn, Marshall, Stamford.

Schr. J. W. Allen, Doane, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ebendale, Higgins, Virginia.

Schr. J. Ponder, Brown, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. J. Curtin, Weeks, Stamford.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, Young, Providence.

Schr. St. Mary, Stellman, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Brasos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Bela Peck, Hix, Dix Island.

Schr. Addie M. Bird, Higgins, Vinalhaven.

Schr. J. Price, Nickerson, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Crowell, Rockport, Me.

Schr. R. H. Huntly, Bently, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Rich. Law, York, Pawtucket.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Edwards, Hartford.

Schr. E. E. Potter, Williams, Greenpoint.

Schr. Chas. Roberts, Fox Island.

Schr. War Steed, Nickerson, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Ella Rakes, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Charger, White, New-London.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ship Alaska, for Aspinwall; Tripoli, for Liverpool; Missouri, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Garnet, for Valparaiso; bark Fleetwing, for Savannah; brig Johanna, for Tarragona; schr. Fred. Smith, for St. Pierre, Mart.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 5.—Arr. brigs J. Henderson, from Alexandria, Egypt; Ida C., from Surinam.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 5.—Sld. schr. Ed. Finney, for Georgetown; S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 5.—Arr. brigs Neptune, from Santos for orders; Ceres, from Rio Janeiro for orders.

Passed out—Steamer Ohio, for Bremen; brig Imer and schr. Willie, for West Indies. Arr. brig Romance, from Richmond. Passed in, for Baltimore, barks Sjoeszarter, from Rio; Jenny Bertaux and Moonbeam, from Guanape; Perades from Cardenas.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 3, A. M.—Arr. schr. James Neilson, Deep River, Conn., to discharge.

Sld., schr. Starlight.

4th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Louisa, Portland, New-York; Rio, Two Rivers, N. S., for Middletown, Conn.; Dresden, Shulee, N. S., New-York; Z. Snow, Portland, Newark, N. J.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Arr. ships Flying Mist, from Boston; Jennie Eastman, from Yokohama; Helena Doune, from Hamburg.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 5.—Arr. steamer Oriental, Boston.

Cld. steamers H. Livingston, New-York; North Point, Baltimore; schrs. C. S. Webb, Georgetown, to load for New-York; O. Cromwell, New-Bedford.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Susan Elizabeth, Allen, from New-York for Port Washington with oysters, ran ashore on the east side of Blackwell's Island yesterday (5th) and sunk. The crew was taken off by the Blackwell's Island Guard-boat. She will be raised by wreck-master Brown, and put on the beach at Astoria.

The ship Mercury has been got off the beach and towed up to Norfolk.

Spoken, &c.

Camilla—Brig, hence for Cuba, April 28, lat. 28 15, lon. 71.

Helga—Norw. ship, from Callao for Gibraltar, 128 ds. out, May 4, lat. 36 45, lon. 17.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Johns, P. R., April 18, schr. Webster Barnard, for New-York.

At Curacoa, April 21, bark Agatha Wilhelmina, hence, just arrived; brig Emma Dean, for Aruba in 2 ds. to load for New-York.

HAVANA, May 5.—The U. S. steamer Nantasket arrived from the Bay of Samana, not the Yantic, as reported yesterday.

The steamer George Cromwell, from New-Orleans, sailed today for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 5.—The Inman steam-ship City of Manchester, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived at this port this forenoon, all well.

MOVILLE, May 5.—The steam-ship India, from New-York for Glasgow, has arrived.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, May 5.—The bark Vivid, which sailed from London for Philadelphia, has put back leaking.

STARR & MARCUS,

No. 22 John-st., Upstairs,

OFFER AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT OF

STERLING SILVER-WARE

FROM THE

GORHAM MFG. CO.,

whose productions are universally recognized as embodying all the elements of a higher style of art in silver than has heretofore been known. The introduction of a new character in the finish, called the "ORIENTAL FINISH," is worthy of particular notice. The effect produced is extremely chaste and uncommonly beautiful.

OUR ASSORTMENT of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, together with a very large variety of new ornamental and useful pieces, has never been more complete nor more inviting to purchasers of refined taste. Complete WEDDING OUTFITS a specialty, at prices commending them to the closest buyers.

The

GORHAM MFG. CO.,

SILVERSMITHS,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

Continue to manufacture, in addition to their extensive assortment of Sterling Silver-ware, new and elegant Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, of their well-known ELECTROPLATE.

The base is NICKEL SILVER, remarkably hard and white, upon which is a deposit of pure Silver, of such thickness that for extreme durability it possesses all the advantages of Solid Silver—at one-fourth the price.

The characteristic features of this ware are, the Nickel base, the sonorous ring of the metal, the thickness of the plate, the elegance of the designs and beauty of finish and ornamentation, rendering it so exactly similar to Solid Silver as to be undistinguishable from it.

It excels all other plated-ware in the market, whether of American or foreign manufacture.

Purchasers are invited to examine the assortment for sale in this City by

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS.

The Electroplate is stamped this Trade-mark.

GORHAM MFG. Co.

The Sterling Silver is for sale by retail dealers generally throughout the country.

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN

FURNITURE.

KINGMAN & MURPHY,

NO. 92 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK,

ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY,

SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

PRICES REDUCED.

BEEBES RANGES

The BEST COOKING APPARATUS in use, made, put up and warranted, by JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., between Centre-st. and Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES OF

TEAS AND COFFEES

TO CONFORM TO

PRICE OF GOLD.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN

TEA COMPANY

Are now supplying all their customers with the

Choicest New Crop Teas and

Choicest Selected Coffees,

AND ALL WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION,

At the very lowest prices at which the present state of the gold market will warrant, as will be seen by the following

PRICE LIST.

The qualities of all grades of Teas and Coffees are kept fully up to the old standard, notwithstanding the reduction of prices.

OOLONG, (Black,) 50, 60, 70, 80, best 90c. per lb.

MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50, 60, 70, 80, best 90c. per lb.

SOUCHONG, (Black,) 80, 90, best $1 per lb.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) best $1 15 per lb.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.

UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.

GUNPOWDER, $1 25; best $1 50 per lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily,

always under our supervision,

and upon our own premises.

GROUND COFFEE, 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., best 35c. per lb.

Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house Keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 25 cents per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

ROASTED, (Unground,) 20, 25, 30, best 35c. per lb.

GREEN, (Unroasted,) 15, 20, 25, best 30c. per lb.

☞ Five-pound packages of either Tea or Coffee delivered in any part of the City below 59th-st., FREE OF CHARGE.

Consumers can save 5 to 8 profits by purchasing of THE

Great American Tea Co.,

Head-quarters, 31 and 33 Vesey st.

BRANCHES:

640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.

479 EIGHTH-AV., N. cor 34th-st.

850 EIGHTH-AV., N. E. cor. 51st-st.

218 BOWERY, between Spring and Prince sts.

299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.

702 THIRD-AV., N. W. corner 44th-st.

205 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, corner Concord-st.

150 FULTON-AV., Brooklyn.

23 DE KALB-AV., Brooklyn.

133 GRAND-ST., Williamsburg.

WADE & CUMMING,

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

NOS. 261 AND 263 8TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.

CLOTHING.

BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY

SPRING OVERCOATS, $5, $8, $10, $15, $20.

SPRING SUITS, $12, $15, $20, and $25.

BOYS' SPRING SUITS, $5, $7, $10, $12, $15.

N. B.—All kinds of CLOTHING made to order.

WADE & CUMMING,

GRAND OPERA CLOTHING HOUSE,

CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest

(FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

West Wisconsin R. R. Co.

FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR.

LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,

upon which, together with the Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage.

EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 15 YEARS.

70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING,

from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These Lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage when Road is completed, $4,000,000. The Road is divided into four sections, and $1,000,000 Bonds are issued upon completion of each section. As these lands are sold, the proceeds are held by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. These Bonds, we confidently assert, are the safest and cheapest security offered in this market. The price at present is 90 flat, but will probably be raised in a few days to 90 and accrued interest. The coupons are payable January and July, making them the first year, with accrued interest and gold at 115, a 12 per cent. investment, and about 9 per cent. thereafter. Pamphlets, with full particulars, and map can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.

THOS. R. AGNEW,

GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,

and everything in the line of

FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.

"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune*, Dec. 22, 1869.